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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

London Plan Delights Geneva

Europe's Approval Aids Issues

South Africa Joins in No Wars

Brazil Likes U. S. Trade Pact

Turkestan Can Blossom Again

American Cities Seek Beauty

GENEVA appraises the generally favorable reception given the Anglo-French proposals for European security and anticipates important consequences. Germany, which indicates approval in guarded terms, is seen as being enabled to return to the League by the voiding of Part Five of the Versailles Treaty limiting its arms. The Disarmament Conference can resume on a much broader basis with genuine arms reduction in prospect. The pooling of air resources against an aggressor promotes the familiar idea of a League international force. Regional pacts can now link in many interests. The emergence of Great Britain as an active agent in continental affairs is seen as paramount—British leadership can go far in the solid maintenance of peace.

¶ Germany appears to regard the London proposals as an adequate basis for negotiations. Berlin indicates it must have plenty of time to study the projects, but is gratified that it is asked to help frame a settlement, rather than to approve something already drafted. Russia suggests that by increasing Germany's arms, the plan will lead to an armament race. Poland quibbles at the proposal of a mutual assistance pact for western Europe and a mere consultative pact for central Europe. The Little Entente cries that France is deserting its old allies—But these dissenting notes are seen as natural and not vital when a vast proposal for the general peace moves toward concrete form.

¶ Washington, behind a "hands-off" policy, is deeply interested in the London plan. The German armament clauses in the American-German peace treaty, which reflect the Versailles Treaty, would doubtless be altered to conform. American participation in the European "settlement" would be active on disarmament alone. Significant is a statement from London—Even should Germany wreck the general plan by refusing to come in, an Anglo-French air alliance is definitely assured.

¶ The South African Union, declares Defense Minister Oswald Pirow, would resist any effort by the British Government to draw it into a scheme of imperial defense. He tells the Fifth Imperial Press Conference the people would rise against any proposal to lead them into another overseas conflict—South Africa's feeling is in no sense anti-British, but just powerfully anti-war.

¶ Brazil expresses satisfaction over its new reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. Dr. Jose Carlos Maceo Soares, Foreign Minister, explains in the Rio de Janeiro press that the pact follows the form laid down by Secretary of State Hull at the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo. Brazil hopes to move closer to Argentina, now leading in South American trade with the United States. Senhor Soares tells a state secret of importance—He says President Roosevelt is soon to call a world cotton conference at Washington.

¶ The British Industries Fair prepares to open the largest show in its 20 years' history in London on Feb. 18. Decoration of the many exhibit halls in silver and blue, silver and red, silver and royal purple emphasizes the King's jubilee year. Shirts, socks and scarves also carry the colors. Cameras that photograph direct in color and cameras costing less than £3 that take and project movies are novelties. Velveteen house jackets for men are shown—But how can men recapture the mood in which such things used to be worn?

¶ Chinese Turkestan, where millions once thrived, needs only to have its rivers harnessed, Sven Hedin finds, to support millions of people again. The famous adventurer returns from a hazardous automobile expedition of 10,000 miles through Central Asia and reports his discoveries to the Chinese Government which sent him. He followed the ancient caravan trail and found the ruins of the great cities Marco Polo saw. Wars allowed the deserts to encroach; canals and irrigation would make the vast deserts bloom again—Overcrowded China is stirred by the hardy explorer's picture of the possibilities.

¶ Pittsburgh hears Dr. Edward R. Weidlein declare American cities are manifesting a strong new trend toward beauty. The president of Mellon Institute, after a survey, says that as housewives seek kitchen beauty as well as utility, and motorists buy the shiniest cars, so cities are trying to please people's eyes. Outstanding changes are seen in aluminum and stainless steel trim of tall buildings, modern store fronts, metallic lettering, objects of art. The new form requires cleanliness, strong light, freedom of color—Cities reflect the effort to brighten up human life.

Council to Air Deals of Dolan

Bay State Farm Profits Jump

Isle au Haut Folks Doing Fine

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Dolan Deals Coming Out

Boston was today assured that questioned city bond transactions under the treasurership of Edmund L. Dolan will be made public. Following a vote of the City Council, the present treasurer was preparing to furnish the council with all relevant facts.

This action followed indications that the Boston Finance Commission, now Curley controlled, would not make public such facts as it now has relative to the Dolan bond dealings. The Commission had ordered action to be canceled before the Supreme Judicial Court, which would have compelled Mr. Dolan to return from Florida to testify before the Commission.

The order for the figures was introduced by Henry L. Shattuck, Republican councilor, and was passed without any debate, under suspension of the rules. Mr. Shattuck briefly stated afterward that the purpose was to bring all of the Dolan bond dealings to light.

No statement whatever was made, regarding the alleged suppression of those facts by the Finance Commission. The move, however, was freely interpreted as evidence that the Mansfield and Republican groups in the council will co-operate in opposing any suppression of these facts.

Farm Income Rises

Farm income in Massachusetts has turned the corner, and increased $6,000,000 during the last year by virtue of new-deal policies, it was announced today.

The figures were estimated as follows, by Ellsworth W. Bell and George W. Wescott, agricultural economists at Massachusetts State College:

Total farm income was 71 million dollars for 1929; in 1931, it dropped to 58 millions; in 1932 which was the bottom of the trough, 45 millions; in 1933 which just turned the corner, 48 millions. Last year's figure was estimated at about 54 millions of dollars.

The most important single contributing factor, according to these two experts, was the federal milk plan. It added somewhere near $3,000,000 to the total income.

Next in order was listed the AAA payments to Massachusetts farmers, for the corn, hog and tobacco control program, amounting in total to $542,000.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Wescott pointed out that the prosperity of agriculture for the country as a whole was one of the chief benefactors of New England industry. Carlot shipments of goods to the West and the South increased by more than half over 1933, they said.

Island Folks All Right

While three Massachusetts National Guard planes prepared to rush supplies to the people of Isle au Haut, reported in distress because no ship could get through, one of the planes managed to pick up a note saying that everyone was well fed and happy.

"Thank you very much," said the note from the beleaguered population. "We have plenty of supplies so far. No one sick. Got our mail yesterday, first time in over a week. Our mail boat trying to get to Stonington now. Thank you so much."

Thus was quieted a pother of ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Wide Approval Given Curley's Utility Inquiry

Board Appointees Include Laymen and Company Representatives

Fair Rates Forecast

Governor Curley's announced drive to obtain lower gas and electric rates has won commendation in Massachusetts as one of the most conciliatory approaches yet made in the nation-wide campaign to effect utility reforms.

The plan of adjusting utility rates through a six-member board upon which the private companies have three members is expected to circumvent many of the deadlocks and hostilities that have developed elsewhere, notably in New York, where a vigorous, name-calling campaign is being waged against the utilities.

Governor Curley's program gathered headway today as the six-member committee to study the utility problem in the State met privately in the office of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Committee's Personnel

The Governor and the public utility forces are equally represented on the committee. The Governor's appointees are Prof. John J. Murray, of Boston University; Dr. Compton, and Eliot Earle, a rate expert. The utility representatives are Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association; Walter C. Baylies, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and W. Rodman Peabody, vice-president of the Western Massachusetts Companies.

It is understood that Professor Murray, rapidly becoming known as the "Governor's Tugwell," will be chairman of the committee, which was appointed directly after Mr. Curley's conference with utility representatives yesterday. The committee will study various rate reduction proposals and report its findings on Feb. 21, at another public utility meeting.

Varied Financial Levels

Already organizations, such as the Public Franchise League, which have been fighting for rate reductions for years, envision sizable savings to gas and electric consumers as the result of Governor Curley's precedent-establishing drive.

Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the league, declared that undoubtedly rate reductions will be effected in several scattered companies. It will be some time, however, he averred, before a general rate reduction may be established throughout Massachusetts, because not all the utility concerns are on the same financial level.

Mr. Moulton deemed the Governor's plan extremely fair. Although the Chief Executive threatened the companies with confiscation of capital unless rates were lowered, he announced that he did not expect private companies to meet the rates of the tax-favored municipal plant, Mr. Moulton explained.

Increase Consumption

The Governor also pointed out that utility firms will reap greater financial return from lower rates through increased consumption. Mr. Moulton added that the Governor has adopted the fairest attitude possible in agreeing to a study of the matter by the six-member committee.

If the utilities fail to reduce their rates, Mr. Moulton favors legisla-

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Tells How England Does It

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Former Member of Parliament Discusses Slums

Miss Ellen Wilkinson of Middlesbrough, England, Former Labor Member of Parliament, With Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator in Washington.

Ickes Encouraged At Progress Made In Slum Projects

PWA Head Admits U. S. Lags but Is Glad Definite Program Is Ahead

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — Notes were compared on the progress of British and American low-cost housing recently when Miss Ellen Wilkinson, former Labor member of Parliament, visited Washington.

Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, admits that "such countries as Great Britain, Austria, Germany and Italy are far ahead of the richest and most enterprising country in the world in the matter of housing," but points out during the last year slum clearance and low-cost housing in the United States for the first time emerged definitely from the theoretical to the practical stage.

Speaking before the National Public Housing Conference, Mr. Ickes recently disclosed definite progress as follows:

Projects under way, those approved and those ready to be approved will provide 42,161 dwellings. Three of seven limited dividend projects on the PWA program are occupied.

Miss Wilkinson reported that more than 2,000,000 houses for wage-earners have been constructed in Great Britain since the World War. During the years shortly after the war, local authorities built considerably more than half of the houses erected, but since 1930 unassisted private enterprise has been the biggest factor in house construction.

Ship Men Sought Sales in Brazil Despite U. S. Plea

Asked Not to Encourage Navy-Race in Americas, but Paid No Heed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—American shipbuilders defied efforts of the State Department to prevent a naval race in South America, the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee disclosed today.

Evidence brought before the committee showed that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation continued its endeavor to sell ships to Brazil in 1933 and 1934 after the company was told by State Department officials that there was no legal objection to such sales, but that this Government would view with regret any move to introduce naval rivalry in South America.

Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Brazil, flatly refused to aid the shipbuilding company in getting the navy to send a cruiser sample to Rio at government expense, it was shown, but after continued appeals to Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, the cruiser Tuscaloosa visited the Brazilian capital in November, 1934. Mr. Gibson advised the State Department in a memorandum that he felt no cruiser should be sent "because of the effect its sudden appearance would have."

Scorns Shearer Implication

"Did it ever occur to you that the reason Ambassador Gibson would not help you sell ships was because your representative, William B. Shearer, helped wreck his disarmament conference?" Senator Bennett

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Geneva Sees Gain In London Accord; U. S. Treaty Involved

British Indicate There'll Be No Pact With France Unless Germany Agrees; Locarno Treaty Still Holds

Berlin Attitude Friendly to Plan But Foreign Office Moves Slowly

Criticisms Heard From Russia and Poland, Who Want to Know What Happens to Previous Understandings; Italy Gives Tacit Approval

United States' policies were disclosed today as having direct bearing upon the London Accords—the new Franco-British security proposals which in a few brief days have come to be regarded as one of the most important peace movements of the last decade.

The President and Secretary of State conferred following a semi-official communication to the United States diplomatists of details of the Franco-British plan. Officially, America makes clear its aloofness from any actual participation. But the way is open for new and more vigorous co-operation by the United States on the question of disarmament. Moreover the granting to Germany of the right to rearm definitely affects America through its separate peace treaty with Germany which specifically incorporates the armament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Meanwhile increasing clarity illuminates European reactions to the London Accords. While London recalls its Locarno Pact with Germany, it makes clear that the new accords are not to be used as a diplomatic club over the Reich, Berlin sees its position strengthened. Rome is cautious but reacts favorably.

Russia apprehends a new armament race as a result of German rearmament.

Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania wonder if France is deserting its allies.

Geneva sees gains that outweigh the difficulties, anticipating Germany's return to the League of Nations, resumption of disarmament discussions on a broader basis, and widespread strengthening of international action to avoid war.

Swift Action to Get Convention of Powers Expected at Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 5—The London proposals have provoked renewed activity in the League Secretariat, which is extremely gratified at the generous recognition of the indispensable part played by the League in international settlements.

The following consequences are anticipated at an early date:

1. Return of Germany to the League, now rendered possible by acceptance of the thesis that the military section of the Versailles Treaty (Part V) is obsolete;

2. Resumption of disarmament negotiations on a much broader basis than hitherto arranged, with a view to genuine agreement of a substantial character;

3. Building up of an international force in the only shape at present practicable—namely, accords among groups of nations to pool their resources against a possible aggressor;

4. Construction of regional pacts such as the Danubian, Northeastern and Air Locarno of western powers, directed against no outside nation and always within the general framework of the League, which will link and co-ordinate these regional pacts:

5. Emergence of Great Britain as an active agent in continental affairs. This British leadership is regarded here as likely to be a decisive factor in the solid maintenance of peace.

Evidently much yet depends on Germany, but appropriate services in Geneva are already being prepared for the largest possible debates in the near future on security and arms, leading to a comprehensive convention, which will assure the tranquillity of western Europe for many years.

U. S. Shows Enthusiasm For London Agreement, But Won't Participate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Masked beneath an official-hands-off policy toward European politics, the Roosevelt Administration today manifested a lively interest in the Franco-British agreement.

President Roosevelt asked Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to lunch, with instructions to bring the latest diplomatic dispatches from London which include full reports from Ray Atherton, Chargé d'Affaires, of the information furnished him by the British foreign office.

In a general sense officials here share the enthusiasm for the prospective European agreements which was manifested on the Continent. But the United States is firmly committed against participation in any concrete political or security pacts, and apparently its assistance was not contemplated. Equally outlawed are the "defensive air alliances" mentioned as possible results if the proposals are unfavorably received by the Hitler Government.

Ready to Cut Arms

But if the agreements work out as contemplated, the United States will return to the work of disarmament at Geneva with renewed enthusiasm. President Roosevelt's offer of drastic reduction of armaments still stands, and the United States is prepared to go as far as any other powers—within the limits of the naval ratios. Moreover, the general non-aggression proposal made by President Roosevelt in May, 1933, was aimed at the same objective as the concrete European security pacts.

The agreements in London, while sprung from direct and pressing necessity—are also regarded here as in some sense the result of the new realism in American-European affairs. Europe was plainly told—first by President Roosevelt and Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis and only last week in another form by one-third of the United States Senate—that it must solve its own political problems. This it has proceeded to do. Washington does not pretend to take any credit, but some officials are firmly convinced that it is better for Europe to expect nothing at all from the United States than to be led to expect too much.

Two Official Points

Washington's attitude toward the interesting new situation must be divided into categories: official and unofficial. Officially, relationship with the agreement is rigidly limited to two categories: (1) Prospective reopening of the Disarmament Conference, and (2) the armament clauses of the separate American-German peace treaty. Both of these may be affected by the agreement, and the United States may thus be involved diplomatically.

But apart from these limited organic links with events in London, Paris and Berlin, American policy is, of course, deeply concerned with better world relations. From this viewpoint, increased stability in Europe means to the United States a tendency toward less world armaments, accelerated world recovery, and benefits all round. To such a situation, whatever its strictly diplomatic isolation, the United States is not and cannot be blind.

Officially, however, Mr. Hull and President Roosevelt turn their back toward these implications and stand on the definition of American policy given in Geneva by Mr. Davis shortly after the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference.

This policy, emphasized since by the President on numerous occasions, is succinctly put as follows:

"We are in Geneva (in Europe) solely for disarmament purposes. While there is a possibility of successfully varying on disarmament

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Richberg Is Busy Preparing Draft On New NRA Plan

A. F. of L. Forced Issue Said to Have Approval of Presiden

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Aiming at submission of new NRA legislation to Congress not later than next Monday, the Administration today hastened final drafting of a two-year temporary measure designed to provide a transition between the existing act and a permanent measure of industrial control, which is still contemplated eventually.

Work progressed at the offices of Donald R. Richberg, new deal co-ordinator, where tentative decisions reached at an extensive White House conference yesterday were put into shape for final action at a second general conference scheduled to take place tomorrow or the following day.

Meanwhile, the background to these new-deal efforts directed at stimulating business recovery progress was provided by a restless American Federation of Labor thoroughly dissatisfied with the NRA trend and threatening to plunge the country into a new wave of strikes unless the new working arrangement between the Administration and industry is tempered by concessions to labor.

President in Accord

But no matter how intense and how significant this federation feeling, all indications are that almost every decision regarding the NRA went in favor of that element within the Administration interested primarily in encouraging private enterprise and assuring a period of business stability.

Not only is the President understood to have accepted a temporary

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Watt Forecasts Break of Labor With President

Head of Massachusetts Federation Criticizes Administration Policy

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor is prepared to cross the Rubicon of an open break with the National Administration as soon as federation leaders in Washington crook a finger.

This was the assertion of Robert J. Watt, secretary of the state federation. Declaring that the break was inevitable, the labor leader condemned the Administration for playing fast and loose with labor and for inclining toward the side of industry in nearly every step it has taken in the last six months.

Mr. Watt foresaw labor assuming again the role of a strong, independent body plugging steadily ahead by its old methods of strikes and militant alertness. He said this clean-cut understanding of labor's position would be preferable to the present confused status labor has acquired in the New Deal.

Labor should break away from an alliance that only restricts its opportunity to protect its interests, Mr. Watt indicated.

An open break with the Administration, now being prepared by the federation's executive council in Washington, would revolutionize the tactics pursued by Massachusetts labor in promoting its causes at the State House. Since the New Deal was launched, Massachusetts labor leadership has warmly applauded the President and quoted chapter and verse of his utterances in furthering liberal legislation at the State House.

But what Massachusetts labor might lose through severance from the President might well be more than offset by the substitution of Governor Curley's support.

Michigan Launches Two-Year Centennial In Community Fêtes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—In addition to acquainting the residents of the State with the history of Michigan, the centennial celebration to be held in 1935 and 1936 is expected to bring into the State $100,000,000, in each of the two years, from visitors and resorters, those in charge of the affair declare.

The centennial which is being planned under the initiative and direction of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan State Historical Society, has two phases.

The centennial officially began Jan 26, in Grand Rapids, and will end Jan. 26, 1937. Cities, villages, counties, townships, city and rural schools, civic, fraternal and patriotic organizations will take part in this celebration.

Each community throughout the State has been asked to have a local celebration emphasizing its own local history and featuring such episodes of state history as best fit in with the local program. The celebration has been set up on a county unit system—there are 83 counties in Michigan—and presidents and mayors of the 472 villages and incorporated cities have been asked to co-operate.

He May Know the Gold Decision But Just Try to Make Him Tell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—A shy, little-known man is one of the few who perhaps know already what the Supreme Court decisions will be in the momentous gold cases.

His name is found in small type in the city directory: "Pearson's Printing Office, Clarence E. Bright, Mgr." He is the Supreme Court's printer.

Only the nine justices and various of their secretaries or law clerks are in his position to know in advance what views the court will take on constitutional questions. They are trusted implicitly not to divulge their knowledge.

Mr. Bright is not in the local "Who's Who." Newspaper files contain few, if any, references to him. He never is seen at the Supreme Court's office.

If the gold case decision is to be announced Monday as expected, presumably the opinion already has been sent to him by the justice who dictated it. Perhaps it has been printed, for copies of decisions always are available for distribution to the press on decision day.

Mr. Bright's office on Eleventh Street, two blocks from Pennsylvania Avenue, is the shopworn office of any commercial printer. Near the entrance is a cubbyhole with a tiny glass window. There is a hole in the window like those in tellers' cages.

A cardboard sign says, "Ring for Mr. Bright." A ring brought the head and shoulders of a man to the window. He was in his shirt sleeves. He threw up his hands and said, "Oh, my!" when told his caller was a reporter.

"I'm sorry," he said. "I just can't tell you anything about myself except that I'm a printer. I've been a printer all my life.

"My work is mostly mechanical, but it has an ethical side. In these days, that's rare, but I intend to keep on being self-effacing. My work requires me to. That's why I can't tell you a thing about myself or my work."

A native of Washington?

"That seems to be a fair question," he said.

"Yes, I was born here and have lived here all my life. But I can't tell you anything more. I'd like to help you get a story, but I can't do it. Better send a couple more columns on the Hauptmann trial."

To other questions his only response was a smiling but insistent negative.

"I just can't permit any publicity. I'm just a printer who tries to uphold the ethical principles of my business."

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Air Locarno Ends Neutrality

London Accord Offers New Security Basis for Europe With Promise of Swift Employment of International Police Force Against War Aggressors, Prominent British Journalist Says

By Wickham Steed

British Journalist and Leading Authority on European Politics

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The outcome of the Anglo-French conversations gladdens me for reasons distinct from the results enumerated in official statements.

Ten days ago in Paris I had opportunities to urge French statesmen in public and private not to seek special guarantees for French security in the London negotiations but to work for the higher aim of general security against war in the interest of the whole of Europe, including Germany. The French Prime Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, seemed especially accessible to this argument. I understand on good English authority that he used it with striking effect during last Saturday's conference and thus stimulated the good will of the British ministers.

World Police Advanced

The most important feature of the Anglo-French agreement is not so much the extension of the Locarno principle to the air forces as development of the tacit basis of the Locarno pact itself. By that pact England and Italy virtually undertook—for the first time in relation to a specific international problem—to discharge police functions against France or Germany if either nation should make an unprovoked attack upon the other. Thus England and Italy renounced neutrality, reserving only the right to judge for themselves whether a flagrant violation of the pact had been committed.

It is now proposed to extend this police principle to the whole of western Europe, including England, so as to create a prospect of swift employment of overwhelming forces against an unprovoked aggressor. For the purpose and within the limits of such arrangements, neutrality disappears.

Germany is invited to take part in this system with complete equality, besides assuming active membership in the League of Nations and securing legal relief for the military restrictions of the Versailles Treaty.

Organizing Against War

Whether Germany accepts the invitation or not, this affirmation of the police principle against war-makers, with the declared non-neutrality of parties to the proposed arrangement, is likely to stand as a lasting contribution to the work of organizing Europe and the world against war.

I can state without fear of informed contradiction that neither on the French nor on the British side have these proposals been conceived in a spirit of hostility toward Germany. Their immediate object is to give security against war to western Europe and to set the example which other parts of Europe may follow.

Their ultimate object may well be to set up the beginning of a framework within which regional pacts would fall into their proper place as local applications of the world-wide police principle, based on non-neutrality toward the crime of war—a principle already foreshadowed in the League Covenant as originally conceived, and reflected, at least by implication, in the Kellogg-Briand pact.

The good seed has thus been planted. May it grow.

Council to Air Deals of Dolan

Bay State Farm Profits Jump

Isle au Haut Folks Doing Fine

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citement that had aroused all of Maine, at the thought of these islanders 25 miles off Rockland, without food. One of the planes, specially sent from Massachusetts at the request of Maine officials, managed to pick up this note with a dangling hook, from a rope held between a pole and a rake by the people of the island.

Curley Budget Criticized

Taxpayers were today being marshaled into line to oppose Governor Curley's budget.

The leader is the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which today sounded the warning that "the Governor's budget is not as good as it looks on the surface." In its first statement on state government costs under the Curley regime, the federation made several sharp criticisms of the budget. They included the following:

The budget calls for the highest appropriation for general maintenance in the State's history. It carries the largest deficit. New expenditures include some which are unwarranted.

The federation also reminded the public that the differences between the January preliminary budget and the final budget in June or July is often huge, as the Legislature usually adds substantial amounts. Such increases would be saddled upon the state tax.

The federation opposed Mr. Curley on the question of abolishing the State Board of Tax Appeals. The federation urged the taxpayers to support the board, on the grounds that "there is a good principle of taxation that a tax system is no better than the method of appeal."

New Pistol Law Urged

Question of revoking all pistol permits and the issuance of a new set, carefully supervised, was today before the Massachusetts Legislature, following a radiocast address of Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

All permits would be taken out of the hands of various and many local officials who can now issue them, according to his plan. The issuing authority would reside solely in the head of the new state department of justice, which Governor Curley has proposed and Mr. Dever supports.

The present system is clumsy and inherently faulty, Mr. Dever declared, more than 2000 persons can issue permits. "No wonder, then, at the extent of shootings."

Interest Rates Debated

The largest audience ever to appear before the state banks and banking committee today listened to arguments for and against 13 bills seeking to cut mortgage interest rates. This movement follows on the heels of Governor Curley's successful drive to induce banks to cut their rates from 6 to 5½ per cent.

A bill filed by Senator Charles T. Cavanaugh of Cambridge, providing for a 5 per cent rate was the first heard. Last year the bill was defeated in the Senate. Senator Cavanaugh pointed out that various persons who opposed the bill in 1934 were defeated in the last election. The Senator added that banks now pay as low as 2½ per cent on deposits, and still get 6 per cent on their mortgages.

Representative Adolf Johnson of Boston termed the reduction effected after the Curley conference something of a bluff, affecting only one type of property.

So many proponents and opponents attended the hearing that the committee decided to hear the proponents for one hour and then the opponents for another hour. Henry B. London, a builder, charged the existence of banking rackets. He testified that to get a $240,000 loan from one bank he had to go to a man "who had a track into the bank." The inside trackers, he intimated, split with someone in the bank, adding that these inside men were well known to Boston real estate builders.

Hurley Tenure Ends

The tenure of William E. Hurley as Boston Postmaster ended today with no hint from Washington as to his chances for continuing in office. In view of the nation-wide flood of protests against the Curley plans for displacing Mr. Hurley, a career man, by Peter F. Tague, a political appointee—it was said that the Administration would take its time in making a decision.

The Governor, it was understood, favors a civil service examination, because Mr. Hurley would not be eligible for it, according to the present regulations. In such case, the Governor is confident that Mr. Tague can win the examination.

With the effort to save the job for Mr. Hurley assuming national proportions, however, many observers expected that the rules might be amended so as to permit Mr. Hurley to take the examination.

If the career of Mr. Hurley is allowed to be sidetracked by the Administration at this time, President Roosevelt will thereby commit himself to the patronage system of appointments, for the important post office jobs. In view of earlier declarations of the President against such patronage appointments, friends of Mr. Hurley do not believe that he will permit the office to go to Mr. Tague.

Higher School Age Urged

Massachusetts should take advantage of the low juvenile employment now and increase the compulsory age limit from 14 to 16 years, Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, argued today at a joint hearing before the legislative committee on education today.

"Under present economic conditions and the NRA code we have practically all the children now in the schools and a definite situation prevailing of which we might well take advantage," he said.

The question of raising the age limit for school attendance to 16 years has been proposed other years only to be defeated. Two bills on this issue one recommended by the State Commissioner of Education and the other by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor were heard today.

Lincoln Day Proclaimed

Following is Governor Curley's Lincoln Day proclamation, given out yesterday at the State House:

The words and deeds of a great man flow from the heart when the occasion demands speech and action. The outward act is only the flowering of the seed which lies within the soul. Imperishably preserved in the hearts and minds of Americans today is the humaneness of Abraham Lincoln towards his fellowmen.

His hope "that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance" was partially realized as a result of the Civil War.

If Lincoln were living today, we would find him leading the great crusade to make real the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence that all men have the right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In addressing Congress on December 3, 1861, he pointed the way when he said, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much and higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it to be denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits."

May this same feeling for the rights of others animate our hearts today and may labor and capital each enjoy the legitimate fruits of their respective contributions.

Now, therefore, I, James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby set aside Tuesday, February twelfth, 1935, as

LINCOLN DAY

and urge our people to honor his name with observances in our best tradition of loyal patriotism.

Relief Drive Moves On

Two thirds of the active prospects for contributors to the Emergency Campaign had not yet been canvassed today, as the total of the fund rose to $1,765,000. This statement was given out by Director Paul C. Cabot, in answer to statements that the campaign was proceeding at a rate that was called discouragingly slow.

The concerns approached are giving uniformly more than last year, Mr. Cabot said. "I have personally approached more than 100 business houses, and in no instance have I received a smaller amount than in 1934."

Today, Boston was assuming the aspect of a fairy tale, as the Cinderella slippers were distributed, and many an appraising eye was cast down at a foot, hopefully. Tomorrow, the judging will begin at the Hotel Statler.

Curley Seeks Recovery

More than $500,000 can be recovered through law suit from the National City Bank and the Chase National Bank, both of New York City, it is believed by Governor Curley, as a result of alleged illegal sales of their bank stocks to Massachusetts banks.

This estimate was offered by the Governor in explanation of his action yesterday, requesting the Attorney General to bring suit, if he found any illegality.

Governor Curley said that he understood the banks had violated a provision of the Massachusetts blue sky laws, which regulate the sale of securities, in the sale of these stocks to the state banks.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk.....	Messner Orch.....	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Record program...	Organ recital.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Jazz piano lesson.	"Jack Armstrong"..	Local dance music.
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Buddy and Blake"	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	NBC interview.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	State House talk....	sketches; music...	Male quartet.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	Melody Limited...	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Minister of Mines.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Don Humbert; or..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Education speaker.
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	soloists; players....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	Studio speaker....
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Van Pool Orch....
9:15	concert orchestra:...	Lupe Velez.....	Bros.; orchestra..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	"Old Words to New	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service.....
9:45	Music"; original	McNamee; orch...	chestra; soloists..	3rd period, Bruins-
10:00	radio musical drama;	"The Only Girl,"	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Detroit game.....
10:15	soloists; players;	Gladys Swarthout;	sa Lomas; soloist.	Fisher Orchestra..
10:30	concert orchestra....	John Barclay; so-	Housing speaker ...	Gypsy Violin.....
10:45	Daniels Orchestra....	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Frank Dailey and
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC vocalist.....	Alexander Orch...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Carl Hoff and his	Tom Gerun and	Johnny Green and	Perley Stevens and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Himber Orchestra; Cugat Orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor; "Fats" Waller, pianist; Loretta Lee, songs.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Bengal, the Home of Jute."
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writing of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI, "The Black Chamber"; intelligence service sketch.
8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; Peggy Flynn; Sims and Bailey; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "The Sign on the Door."
8:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Everett Marshall; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,00 Years in Sing Sing"—"Officers of the Court," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen, comedian, and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Maria Jeritza, soprano, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie": Burns and Allen, comedians; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay program: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; soloists; male chorus; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "The Square Dagger," local dramatic sketch.

Briefs

United States Mail Truck driver, Howard Stevens, swerved his truck into a pursuing bandit sedan this morning in Smithfield, knocked a bandit from the running board, averted a holdup.

Low potato prices, threatening economic chaos in Aroostook County, Maine, sent 2500 farmers to Presque Isle today to appoint a seven-member council for pushing remedial legislation, the Associated Press stated.

Massachusetts courts were today upheld by the United States Supreme Court in their decision placing Olympia Theaters, Inc., and Olympia Operating Company in receivership, according to the Associated Press.

Charges of police apathy resulted today in the resignation of Chairman Thomas Dyer of the Springfield police commission. A successor has not been chosen, says the Associated Press.

The date of filing proposed amendments to the Greater Boston milk market agreement in Washington was today extended until Fb. 7, at the request of the State Milk Control Board.

Only one person arrived to oppose the proposed construction of a $4,755,000 highway between Boston and Lowell over the old Middlesex turnpike. He was Representative Nelson B. Crosby of Arlington, who expressed the view that the expenditure would be unwarranted at present.

Chinese New Year Initiated in Boston By Lute Strumming

Kong Yee Fat Choy! Kong Yee Fat Choy!

The sing-song voices of the Chinese are repeating these words over and over again in Boston this week. Literally translated from the Cantonese, they mean, "Happy New Year," for, according to the ancient lunar calendar, a new year is just beginning in China, specifically, the year 4654.

And celebrations have begun in Boston's Chinatown. Of course, just small celebrations at first. Chinese allow a week properly to observe a holiday. A few firecrackers popped today. Lutes were strummed. Squeaky voices sung tunes monotonous sounding to the Occidentals. Leechee nuts were cracked. Sticky candied ginger was eaten.

Gradually the enthusiasm grows until by the end of the week, there should be bedlam in Chinatown. Dragons with green eyes: weird masks; elaborate costumes. The narrow streets will be ablaze with color. Noise as in the American New Year's eve, plays an important part in the Chinese New Year. Although firecrackers are banned in Boston except on Fourth of July, Chinese boys know how to set them off when the police are not watching.

Wide Approval Given To Utility Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to set the utility capital at its real value rather than book value. Under such a plan, the capital undoubtedly would drop well below book value, and profits would be limited to a certain percentage of the real value. Excess profits would be used for future rates reduction. Under this plan, Mr. Moulton said that rates in Washington, D. C., were reduced more than 60 per cent in a decade.

Indications are that Governor Curley had such a plan in view when he threatened confiscation of capital, such legislation as favored by Mr. Moulton would in effect confiscate a portion of capital in utility companies.

From a public utility construction engineer came the viewpoint that the matter of reduction should not be hurried. Rather than obtaining reductions in a few companies, time should be taken so that in general reduction may be effected throughout the state.

The utility expert declared the goal should be standardization of rates throughout Massachusetts, to eliminate friction caused by high and low rates in neighboring communities.

He added that there is a general desire among utility concerns to cooperate with the Governor in his drive. This engineer believes that if sufficient time is taken to formulate reasonable plans, the drive will be of great benefit both to the consumer and the companies.

Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, who was the only utility representative to speak at the Governors' Conference yesterday, likewise pledged the co-operation of the utility companies with the governors.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Advisory Northeast Storm Warning Ordered 10:30 a. m., Boston to Sandy Hook. Disturbance of slight intensity over Lake Erie, will move eastward, which, with well developed high pressure area to the northward, will cause strong northeast winds this afternoon, shifting to north early tonight.

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon and early tonight, followed by clearing late tonight, with lowest temperature 8 to 14 degrees; Wednesday fair and slightly colder; fresh northeast, shifting to northerly, winds.

Maine, New Hampshire: Cloudy, slightly colder, probably snow in the south coast tonight; Wednesday fair.

Vermont: Light snow this afternoon and early tonight; slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Snow this afternoon and early tonight, slightly colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair, colder in the southeast portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow this afternoon and early tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over the north portion and fresh to strong northeast, shifting to east, over the north portion; weather overcast with snow tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	9	33	Minneapolis	24	40
Bermuda	58	70	New Orleans	44	58
Chicago	32	34	New York	16	30
Denver	30	70	Norfolk, Va.	28	42
Helena, Mont.	32	36	Philadelphia	22	32
Jacksonville	40	58	St. Louis	30	42
Kansas City	36	50	San Francisco	52	58
Los Angeles	58	62	Washington	26	34
Miami, Fla.	40	70			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 5.
B—Maximum Feb. 4.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 12:19 p. m., 11.4 feet
Wednesday, 12:49 a. m., 10.7 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 5.4 inches; maximum temperature 21 degrees above zero; minimum 9 above.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike, Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats in comedy by John van Druten. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in portrayal of problems and satisfactions of Jesuits. 8:30.

"THE ELDEST" (Wilbur). By Eugenie Courtright. 8:30.

"PATIENCE" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of London. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S—Jimmy Durante in "Carnival." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage: Joe Penner, the Boswell Sisters and vaudeville acts.

EXETER—"Music in the Air." 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Girl of My Dreams."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Fenway, 10:25 a. m., 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Sequoia." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Vaudeville.

STATE—"David Copperfield." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Irish scenic in color. Mickey Mouse.

METROPOLITAN—"Wings in the Dark," with Myrna Loy flying from Moscow to Newark. 11:14 a. m., 1:58, 4:42, 7:37, 10:21. Overture: "Rienzi." Stage: Duncan Sisters and Dave Apollon's "International Revue."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pharaoh Land"; Stranger Than Fiction; "Toyland Broadcast," cartoon; El Brendel in "What, No Men?"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

MODERN—"The Little Minister." 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8. Also "The Mighty Barnum."

BOSTON—Anne Shirley in "School for Girls." 10:13 a. m., 1:17, 4:21, 7:11, 10:06. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra.

TREMONT—"Little Women," and "Secrets of the French Police." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The Little Minister." 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Here Is My Heart."

UNIVERSITY—"West of the Pecos." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Sweet Adeline."

STRAND—"Age of Innocence." 3:08, 6:28, 9:48.

Music

APOLLO CLUB—Thomas Stone, director. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL—Open House Concert, Margaret Macdonald, pianist; Amelia Tataronis, soprano. 44 Church St., Cambridge. Free. 8:15.

ORGAN RECITAL—Ruth Conniston-Morize. The Memorial Church, Harvard University. 8.

ERA QUINCY CONCERT—Orchestra directed by Albert Holmes. Odd Fellows Hall, Adams Bldg., 1384 Hancock Street. 8:30.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings. Boston Garden. 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Shallow Earthquakes," by James Bernard Macelwane of St. Louis University. 8.

LAURA HUXTABLE PORTER—Recital of poetry by Browning, with piano music. Empire Ball Room, Vendome Hotel. 8:15.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Townsend Plan, Social Credit, Symposium." Addresses by Dr. Samuel Dick and Lawrence Morris. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

JASCHA HEIFETZ—Violin concert. Morning Musicale in Statler Hotel Ballroom. 11 a. m.

FAELTEN HALL—Students' recital. 30 Huntington Avenue. Noon.

Other Events

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Lecture in German by Peter H. Haase, on Berlin and Northern Germany. Illustrated by movies. Admission free. 140 Newbury St. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Illustrated Books. 11 a. m.

Rural Rehabilitation Project Of Federal Government Strikes Snag in Connecticut Assembly

Judiciary Committee Seeks to Set Up State's Own Terms in the Formation of a Corporation for Handling of the $1,000,000 Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5—Looking a million dollar gift horse suspiciously in the mouth, the Connecticut General Assembly has set about to write its own terms for acceptance of federal aid in rural rehabilitation.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature as its first item of business tackled a proposal, submitted indirectly from Washington, to set up a corporation for handling of rural rehabilitation funds in Connecticut. It threw the Washington bill figuratively out of the window and has written its own substitute.

The Legislature now faces the alternatives of adopting the rewritten bill and taking a long chance on its approval in Washington or swallowing some of its pride and accepting the Federal Government's terms to make sure of the money. That the Assembly, so early in the session, will overthrow its most potent committee, is extremely doubtful. That Washington will approve the bill as now drawn is equally unlikely.

Go to Buy Farms

The money, which the Judiciary Committee was told might be $1,000,000 a year, would go to buy farms, build houses and provide livestock and tools with which selected families now on city relief rolls could become part-time farmers. The corporation would handle the money, hold title to the farms, and in the end collect repayment from the rehabilitated families.

Presented to the committee as an emergency measure, the bill ran into a fierce cross-fire of objection. States' rights, adherence to precedent and conservative antagonism to everything that bears the Roosevelt new-deal label were discernible in the comments at the committee hearing.

The bill proposed that capital stock of the corporation be pledged to the Federal Government. That is the procedure in other states. The committee's new bill keeps the stock in control of the State.

Partial Subsistence

The intention of the rehabilitation program is to give the families partial subsistence from the land while they earn cash income by part-time work in industry. Organized labor here fears that proposal, visualizing the employment of the women and minors in these homes at "sweatshop" wages in competition with established unions.

The new bill will please labor, but not the welfare workers. It says the families moved into the new homes shall earn their living from the land and not otherwise. The relief workers say that destroys the entire plan.

The fact that the relief workers in charge of the program here propose to buy small farms scattered throughout the State instead of setting up one or two large colonies did little to soften opposition. The corporation, under the terms of the bill, would have ample power to build villages, even to set up a bank, it was asserted at the hearing.

Spent All Its Time

With the legislative session already three weeks on the way and some 1900 bills to be considered, the Judiciary Committee has spent all its time on this rehabilitation problem.

Since the committee gets about one third of all the bills before the Assembly and three fourths of all the controversial measures, its procrastination over this matter is cause for some head shaking among the veterans at the Capitol. They are predicting a session that will run to its constitutional limit, June 5, and perhaps then will not have worked out a solution to the knotty problems of new taxes, new construction, liquor control, milk control and the others that lie before it.

Indian Yells Greet Curley On Demand for High Tariff

A rousing "Buy American" appeal was addressed by Governor Curley to the members of the Advertising and Rotary Clubs assembled in the Statler Ball Room at noon today. With an auction-like array of vases, trays, fans and other cheap imported articles on the table before him, the Governor seized upon first one and then another to brandish in emphatic protest against foreign competition.

Specifically, Governor Curley called for a high tariff wall to protect American industries. He suggested duties which would make foreign products equal the cost of those made in America plus 10 per cent. He would like to see every foreign factory competing with American plants closed until unemployment no longer exists in the United States, he said, and until all foreign debts to America are paid.

At the opening of the meeting Prof. Bushnell Hart surprised his audience by rising at his place at the head table and emitting shrill Indian war whoops, which he said were authentic. These cries were returned by visiting Main Indians—and by moose and loon calls from guides from that State and Nova Scotia.

Governor Curley was introduced by Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine.

"There is no controversy between my State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," said Governor Brann. "The people of Maine desire only the good will and fellowship of their neighbors."

The migration of industries from Massachusetts to Maine, he said, is no greater at present than it has been for the past 20 years. The great menace, he continued, was equally felt by all the industries of New England in the present conditions of uncertainty.

Among the guests at the meeting were A. S. MacMillan, Nova Scotia's minister of highways, and George Stobie, commissioner of fish and game for the State of Maine.

Miss Perkins Denies Wellesley Rumor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Two Cabinet officers were accused of harboring plans for resignation today and the same two immediately denied any such thoughts.

In answer to a copyrighted story printed in the Boston Traveler stating that she had been offered the presidency of Wellesley College at $12,000 a year, Miss Frances Perkins, first woman Cabinet member, replied "there's nothing to it."

The Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, also denied the latest of a long series of rumors that he was about to leave the federal service.

At the dean's office at Wellesley, it was said, "There is no foundation to the rumor. We would be glad not to have the rumor carried any farther."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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LUX For Washing Fine Fabrics 2 Small Pkgs 19c Large Pkg 22c

MADE IN CAMBRIDGE-UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY
LUX TOILET SOAP 3 Bars 18c

AN EVERETT, MASS., PRODUCT-THE EASIER WAY TO CLEAN GLASS
RED CAP Window Wash Tin 19c

THE FINEST MAPLE SYRUP BOTTLED-A REAL VERMONT INDUSTRY
PURE MAPLE SYRUP CO-OP BRAND 8 oz Jar 19c

A HAM SPREAD KNOWN FOR ITS QUALITY AND DELICIOUSNESS
UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED HAM No ¼ Tin 10c No ½ Tin 17c

MADE IN LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS-A POPULAR FAVORITE
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF Lge 12 oz Tin 19c

A NEW ENGLAND PRODUCT-PACKED IN CONVENIENT CARTON
STATLER TISSUE 3 Rolls 17c

MADE IN DORCHESTER FOR 155 YEARS-AN OLD FAVORITE
BAKER'S COCOA 2 ½ Lb Tins 19c

OTHER "Made In New England" PRODUCTS

Chicken	ELMWOOD	6 oz Tin 35c	Midco	ICEBOX FREEZE SEVERAL FLAVORS	2 Tins 23c
Minute Tapioca		Pkg 11c	Wax Paper	BELLVIEW 75 FOOT ROLL	Pkg 9c
Round's	FUDGE OR SPICE PUDDING	2 Tins 25c	Chocolate Twirls	N B C	Lb 21c
Round's Cocoa		½ Lb Tin 19c	Spaghetti	OR FINAST MACARONI	3 8 oz Pkgs 19c
Premium Flakes	N B C	Pkg 9c	Red Cap	METAL POLISH	Tin 21c
Underwood's Clams		Tin 10c			

FLOUR	FINAST BREAD FLOUR	Large 24½ Lb Bag 89c	BACON	SLICED - RINDLESS SUGAR CURED	Lb 33c
FLOUR	OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY	Large 24½ Lb Bag 81c	SUGAR	PRICE FOR BOSTON & VICINITY	10 Lbs Bulk 47c

FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

GRAPEFRUIT	FLORIDA-GENUINE INDIA-RIVER	5 LARGE SIZE 25c	7 MEDIUM SIZE 25c		
BANANAS	Mel-O-Ripe	4 Lbs 21c	LETTUCE	California Iceberg Solid Heads	Head 8c
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Eccles Explains Slip to Glass
Drastic Telephone Inquiry Due
Farley Aides Foil G. O. P. Attack

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The congressional pace—after a month of a session still unwontedly deliberate—seems due to quicken. The new Treasury-drafted banking bill has just come before them, the future of NIRA will shortly be on Capitol Hill, and gradually the unusually deferred Administration program of bills takes shape. Yet the seventy-fourth session, after the high-pressure methods of its two predecessors, not to mention the four tumultuous Hoover years, is placidity itself.

Today, however, banking and social security held the stage, with Administration spokesmen like Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, giving the official viewpoint on the bulwark of insurance incorporated in the Wagner-Lewis measure. In addition, foreign affairs experts were scrutinizing closely the Franco-British accords, and looking forward to renewed American participation in the disarmament conference if practical possibilities are opened up by the return of Germany.

* * *

Senator Glass Resents: The rift between the senior Senator from Virginia, Carter Glass, and Marriner S. Eccles, newly-appointed governor of the Federal Reserve Board, widened perceptibly.

Senator Glass, as "father" of the Federal Reserve System, as well as the Senate's outstanding authority on banking, expects to be consulted on any legislation involving changes in the Reserve System. When a new bill proposing sweeping changes was suddenly made public last night before Mr. Glass had been consulted he resented it deeply. And his resentment was intensified because Mr. Eccles had promised to discuss it with before talking it over personally with any one else.

The Senator immediately charged Mr. Eccles with breaking faith, and indicated that the question of the latter's confirmation by the Senate, already being held up by Mr. Glass, might be further involved by this latest incident.

Mr. Eccles explained that the proposed bill had been distributed generally before he himself had received a copy and that he had telephoned the Senator at the earliest possible moment explaining the mistake.

* * *

Telephone Inquiry: The newly formed Communications Commission is going to give the great American Telephone & Telegraph Company a most elaborate investigation. This has been planned for some time, and today the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved a bill providing $750,000 for the inquiry. In some quarters it had been urged that $1,000,000 should be voted for this end.

In a number of European countries the telephone systems are under the control, or actually operated by the Government; this is true of Great Britain. The forthcoming investigation will not result in anything as drastic as that, but its sponsors say it will let in a flood of light on one of the most elaborate associations of public utilities and inter-locking directorates in the country. Walter S. Gifford, head of the company, appeared before the commission today seeking to remain as a director of the 21 associated Bell companies. He has co-operated in the proposed investigation.

Under the Communications Act the committee is empowered to remove officers who hold more than one position in the communications field should that be found against public interest. Mr. Gifford said none of his companies competed and that an interlocking directorate was necessary to keep telephone service at present high standards. He declared the capital structures of his companies were "old fashioned in their simplicity."

One other event in the communications inquiry occurred today. The Senate committee voted to report favorably the nominations of five members of the committee, the sixth member, Anning S. Prall, was confirmed by the Senate earlier.

* * *

Defending Mr. Farley: Two hundred and seventy-five tried and true Democrats hurried to the floor of the House today on an emergency call from their leaders. It was a matter of more than usual significance. Not a $4,000,000,000 appropriation nor a Townsend Plan or any other matter of routine legislation, but the reputation of the great giver and taker of patronage, James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was at stake.

The loyal 275 asked no question, but shouted with loud and firm "no's" when the roll was called on a motion which would have subjected Mr. Farley to the inconvenience and perhaps embarrassment of an investigation into just how some individuals have come to possess three-cent stamps worth $2500.

Thus ended a Republican attempt to make Mr. Farley explain what he had done with all ungummed, unperforated and autographed sheets of stamps which he has taken when new issues were first run off the presses.

Nothing was said when such sheets were donated to the President and to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, because they would presumably never go on the market. But when some stamps from such sheets appeared in the stamp collection market at fabulous prices Republicans grabbed at a tempty bit of scandal. Official explanation is that "one sheet went out in error" to a "Norfolk man," and "the Post Office Department is trying to recover it."

Although it was a happy day for Mr. Farley. Not only did the 275 outvote 101 Republicans and ungrateful Democrats, but the rumor was passed around that Mr. Roosevelt would let him keep both his post office job and the Democratic party chairmanship through the next presidential campaign. The general rule against mixing party and government jobs is not to apply to the dispenser of patronage.

* * *

Senator Borah's Tamale: Taking direct issue with Senator William E. Borah's assertion that American citizens have been maltreated in Mexico, the Mexican Government today positively denies that any such incidents have been recorded.

The Senator from Idaho seems to be finding that his intervention in the Mexican situation includes "involvements almost as great as those he sought to avoid in the World Court. His projected investigation of Mexico's anti-clerical and social policies finds support in only one quarter and is accepted neither in the State Department nor the White House.

The Mexican Embassy today furnished a "positive denial that there is any record in possession of the Mexican Government of citizens of the United States being maltreated and deprived of their property as the result of any internal conflict in Mexico."

The only movement along the border—where Senator Borah and others declared refugees were fleeing from Mexico—has been of Mexicans deported from the United States or returning to their own country because of the depression, says the embassy statement. It adds, "Without question the above can be easily verified also from the records of the respective agencies of the United States Government.

"The Mexican Government does not believe that Senator Borah was actuated by any ill will, since on other occasions he has demonstrated that he is a sincere friend of Mexico. It does feel, however, that if the Senator had been placed in possession of the true facts such a resolution would not have been presented by him."

Richberg Is Busy On New NRA Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

extension favored by business leaders, but also their plans for putting through this extension with as little change as possible in the present framework of the Recovery Act.

Particular significance is attached to the greater apparent willingness to make concessions to Senate progressives than to the federation in that some modification of price fixing is contemplated while organized labor's demand for clarification and strengthening of Section 7A is denied. The proposal is to deny the right of price fixing to industries as a general practice, but permit it in emergencies under strict NRA control.

Would Strengthen Codes

A further change would strengthen the President's power to impose codes on industries who have so far failed to come to any agreement with the NRA on the form of regulation under which they shall operate. While such power is supposed to exist under the present act, there is no doubt about its extent and validity.

The official reason given for temporary extension with only minimum changes is that more experience is needed before any attempt is made to draft permanent industrial control law.

In addition it is apparent that by postponing the final issue the Administration hopes to avoid a bitter fight in Congress between industry and labor over Section 7A as well as attacks from the Progressives, who would recast it in toto, and conservatives, who oppose any permanent form of government regulation over private enterprise.

The public battle of invectives indulged in for the past four days by federation leaders and Mr. Richberg died down somewhat today for lack of specific new material and because the former were again closeted in executive council meeting to decide the A. F. of L. future course toward an Administration which most of them now consider to be definitely hostile.

Indirectly, this was reflected in more insistent demand for passage of 30-hour-week legislation and further charges that the NRA system has failed to help employment.

One weak spot in the federation position developed, however, in the form of the social security bill. The leaders concede privately that wholesale opposition to an Administration which is pushing measures so generally popular would be difficult. The reverse of this picture lay in White House councils where confidence was expressed in the ability of the security bill to prevent any complete break with the federation, no matter what may be done with the NRA.

Walkers Await Taillights and Bumpers

Speedy Action for Greater Safety of Pedestrians Urged in New England

Startling increases in pedestrian fatalities have served to intensify activities in New England states to restore the rights of the man who walks as opposed to the more advantageously situated motorist.

Striking blows almost simultaneously for the pedestrian, Robbins B. Stoeckel, research associate in highway transportation at Yale University, and Lewis E. MacBrayne, director of the Massachusetts Safety Council, sounded two distinct keynotes for action to be taken for pedestrian protection and safety.

Mr. Stoeckel demanded the exercise of police power against motorists who treated pedestrians as though they were outcasts instead of citizens supposed to share equal rights with motorists.

Flagrant Disregard

Police would be authorized to take the registration and license of motorists who showed flagrant disregard for the rights of pedestrians. Inspectors, under Mr. Stoeckel's proposals, would make certain that motorists gave pedestrians every possible advantage to insure safe passage at street crossings.

The Yale expert went on record as favoring sidewalks on state highways, of lights for pedestrians at night, and for any other practical device or system of regulation that would assure the pedestrian of an equal chance for safety with the motorist.

Mr. MacBrayne, on the other hand, tackled the pedestrian problem wholly in favor of education for the pedestrian to take care of himself. While not condoning the carelessness of the motorist, the Safety Council head contended that considerable responsibility falls on the pedestrian not to dodge in front of motorcars or cross streets in the wrong places.

Forces Enlisted

Leading women organizers throughout Massachusetts, Boy Scouts and school authorities have been enlisted in the council campaign.

Figures obtained by the Safety Council emphasize the acuteness of the pedestrian problem. Pedestrians figured in 58 per cent of the highway fatalities in Massachusetts last year. The actual pedestrian toll was 588 or 100 more than the preceding year.

Early estimates from all over the United States reveal that the pedestrian probably figured in at least one-half of the 35,000 highway fatalities for the nation.

Mr. Stoeckel's proposal to use police power in the defense of the pedestrian has powerful backing throughout New England. The paradox here is that state laws provide for the regulation of motor traffic but not for the regulation of pedestrians. The laws will have to be strengthened, Mr. Stoeckel insisted.

Pedestrian's Peril

"At the pedestrian's peril," Mr. Stoeckel said, "he walks on that portion of the road where he thinks he is safest. While there are recommendations that he walk on the side facing into the traffic, that is by no means a universal safeguard. Where are the sidewalks?"

Through this question, Mr. Stoeckel struck the keynote of a nation-wide safety movement to obtain sidewalk construction as an integral part of road building appropriations. The surrender of rights, accepted as a matter of course by the pedestrian, is abetted by the State, withholding safety reservations for the pedestrian on state highways.

"A car operator," Mr. Stoeckel continued, "as compared with a walker is no more or less than a man somewhat advantageously placed with regard to environment. Why then should a situation be allowed where principles are surrendered for the convenience of one at the expense of the other?"

Survey Shows Big Gains in Building Sidewalks on Rural Highways

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Rights of rural pedestrians are coming to be recognized. Some states have begun to build country sidewalks along much-traveled roads, and many will follow their example if the advice of a number of state highway officials is followed.

This trend was reported here by the Public Administration Clearing House, when it summarized a survey of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

North Carolina has built 500 miles of rural sidewalks with CWA funds. Delaware reported 26 miles of pedestrian routes built in the last year.

At the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Conference of State Highway Departments in session here until Feb. 2, the rural walker's safety was considered. Broadening of the shoulders of narrow roads is making country walking safer in Indiana, it was reported.

Sixteen states have laws regulating walking on rural highways, the survey quoted by the Clearing House showed. Other states carry on educational work to encourage pedestrians to form the habit of walking on the left side of country roads. "The pedestrian on the left is always right," is a suggested slogan.

The effort to make walking safer in the country is stimulated by recent statistics which show 24 per cent of pedestrian fatalities involve people walking along the highways, the Clearing House explains. The number of pedestrians hit in this way is increasing, it is found.

The English Government, the report adds, recently announced that it will henceforth refuse to grant financial assistance toward construction or improvement of any highways which do not provide footpaths for pedestrians.

Labor Union Leader Slain in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—A maze of possible motives—fear, revenge or the lust for power—twisted the investigation of the gang-style slaying of Thomas E. Maloy into a snarl today.

Mr. Maloy, the soft-spoken fashion-plate tsar of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union here whose stormy 19-year career kept him frequently in the limelight, was killed by blasts from a shotgun and a heavy revolver as he drove along in heavy traffic on Chicago's outer drive yesterday.

Rumors arose he had "talked" to the Government in the hope of gaining consideration at his pending trial for income-tax evasion. Federal authorities denied he had attempted to make a deal with them.

Another theory was he had recently boasted openly that he knew the identity of the kidnapers who reputedly extorted $50,000 in ransom from him last Oct. 24, and that he was "silenced." He told police at the time it was a robbery.

Meanwhile, police pressed their investigation that remnants of the depleted Capone "syndicate" were "muscling in" on what they believed to be a lucrative enterprise.

Maine Drafts Bill On Quoddy Project

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—With the final draft of the bill for state operation of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project still uncertain, Attorney General Clyde Chapman prepared today to introduce a tentative bill before Thursday, the final date for new legislation in the General Assembly.

He and Gov. Louis J. Brann, both of whom conferred yesterday with members of the PWA Passamaquoddy Bay study commission, were en route back to Maine today prepared to introduce the measure. Although Mr. Chapman was here all last week, Governor Brann indicated before his departure last night that complete agreement on the measure had not yet been reached, and attributed the delay to Congress's failure to pass the relief bill.

'Guide Line' to Guide Campbell in Speed Dash

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British automobile speed driver, will be guided by a black line one foot wide and about 10 miles long when he dashes down the beach here about midmonth in an effort to place his world's record at 300 miles an hour or more.

Tests yesterday showed the practicability of the guide line. It will be made with black fuel oil and will cost about $40 a day to paint as each incoming tide will obliterate it. It will be laid down the center of the beach.

Another Witness Offers Support Of Hauptmann Alibi

Taxi Driver Tells of Four Mysterious Men Near Bronx Cemetery

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 5—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's defense, denying that he was the man who collected the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom on April 2, 1932, used the testimony of a Bronx taxi driver today in an effort to show there were four mysterious persons near St. Raymond's cemetery in the Bronx at about the time of the payment.

Phillip Moses, who had been quoted as saying his story would "bust this case wide open," testified he picked up three fares shortly after 8 p. m., April 2, 1932, and drove them past the gate of the cemetery where Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon said he paid Hauptmann the ransom money while Colonel Lindbergh waited in an auto.

He said he drove the three men two blocks past the gate. They jumped out, he said, and met a fourth man, whereupon the quartet huddled for a conference. Then they got into a gray car which stalled, he said, and he helped them to get it started.

Alibi Witness

Another alibi witness followed the taxi driver. Mrs. Maria Mueller, Mrs. Hauptmann's niece, testified Hauptmann was at his home for a birthday party on the night of Nov. 26, 1933, when a theater cashier says he proffered a Lindbergh ransom bill in payment for a ticket.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz cross-examining the taxi driver Moses, had him acknowledge that he had been an actor, dancer, runner in Wall Street, plumber's helper, farmer and many other jacks of trade.

Defense Loses

The defense lost, at least temporarily, a battle to force Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey police, to reveal what he told newspapers during the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Hauptmann's defense also sought through a Bronx taxi driver to offset the adverse story of another taxi driver who said Hauptmann gave him a dollar to deliver a ransom note to Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon. Through the same witness, Phillip Moses, the defense attacked the story of Dr. Condon who said he paid the $50,000 ransom to Hauptmann in St. Raymond's Cemetery in the Bronx on the night of April 2, 1932.

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, ruling against the defense on its effort to make Colonel Schwarzkopf produce his press releases, allowed Hauptmann's attorneys to reserve the right to argue the point later.

Colonel Schwarzkopf was on the stand as a defense witness yesterday. He couldn't recall that he had ever said in one of the releases that the suicide of Violet Sharpe, a maid in the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, virtually solved the kidnaping, and added that he was sure he had made no such statement.

New Strike Developing In Pennsylvania Mines

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Feb. 5 (AP)—A new strike of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania developed quietly yesterday in the face of a court appeal to ban picketing after a clash between workers and strikers in which two street cars were stoned.

The union, organized several years ago after a break from the United Mine Workers of America over policies, called the strike in an effort to force recognition from the operators. The controversy revolves around the collieries of the Glen Alden Coal Company, a leading producer.

American Shipbuilders Fail To Halt Ship Sales in Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

C. Clark (D) of Missouri, asked C. L. Bardo, former president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Mr. Bardo laughed off the suggestion that Mr. Shearer, who was in the audience today, had power enough to upset the disarmament conference.

It was disclosed that the shipbuilding company ceased its effort to get Brazilian business last fall because, Mr. Bardo said, of the decision that further solicitation was useless.

In a letter dated Sept. 28, however, he gave the investigations of the Nye committee as the reason, telling an associate that in view of the committee's disclosures, two South American countries had already closed their doors to American munition makers and it was questionable whether the company was not wasting its time.

Denies Cost to Navy

Mr. Bardo denied that the Navy was spending "any extra money for our benefit," when it sent a sample cruiser to Rio de Janeiro during its "shakedown cruise." The Navy helped to prepare estimates on the Brazilian bids by furnishing information on costs of ship parts normally supplied by the Government, it was shown.

The committee learned today how Mr. Bardo had solicited aid from President Roosevelt through Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey in preventing competition from a new company in the shipbuilding field. Mr. Bardo asked the Governor to write to James A. Farley, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and to President Roosevelt protesting against the award of any Government loans to Gulf Industries, Inc., operated by L. R. Wilder, a former president of the New York company. Mr. Farley promised to give the matter his attention. The President's reply to Governor Moore read: "My Dear Governor: Thank you for your letter of July 7. I appreciate your writing about the matter, but we have no intention of acquiring shipyards."

Bardo's Memory Poor

Although Mr. Bardo recalled writing only one letter to Governor Moore on the subject, committee investigators, produced photostatic copies of five. He also appealed to Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, who replied that she had taken the matter up with government departments and was sure nothing would be done.

Other correspondence disclosed that Mr. Bardo had contributed $1000 to navy officers toward the costs of improving living conditions in the wardroom of the Tuscaloosa adn in July, 1934, after the navy maneuvers in New York had entertained a group of navy officers at golf and dinner at the Pine Valley Golf Club, near Philadelphia.

Before today's hearing Mr. Bardo submitted a confidential memorandum to the committee giving his answer to charges of collusion between shipbuilders in connection with 1933 cruiser bids. The committee has refused to examine him on these charges because he will not sign a waiver of immunity against incrimination.

Art School Founds Metal Lectureship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5—The appointment of Samuel Yellin, art metal worker, to the staff of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania as a lecturer in craftsmanship and architecture is announced by George S. Koyl, dean of the school.

Mr. Yellin received the Philadelphia Award for distinguished service in 1925. He has medals also from the American School of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Boston Art Society and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art Alumni. He has designed works for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City; the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle and the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University, the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge and the National Cathedral at Washington.

The lectureship has been made possible through funds from the Swastika Trust, administered by William Curtis Bok, Cary William Bok and C. Warren Hooven.

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+ + + +

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Further information and literature from your tourist agent; the Manager in Bermuda; or Bermuda Hotels, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, PEnnsylvania 6-0665.

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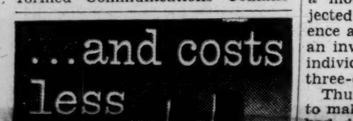

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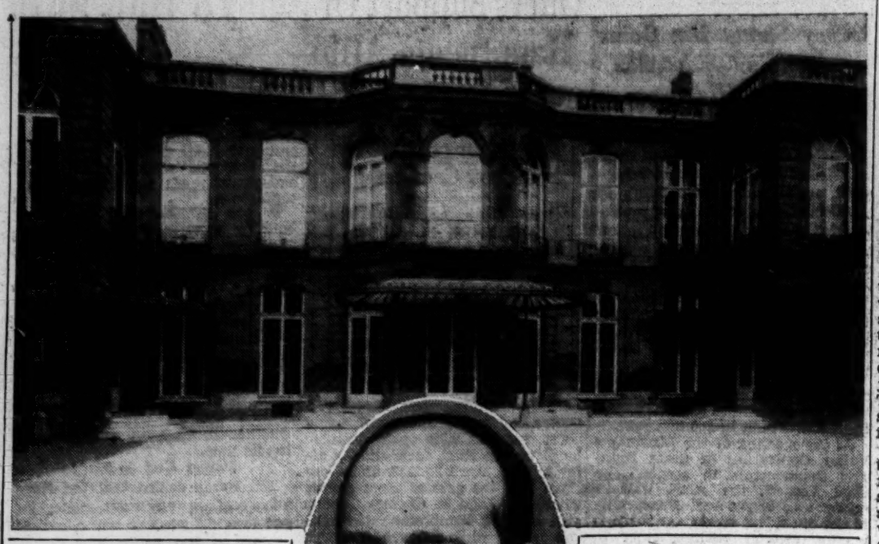
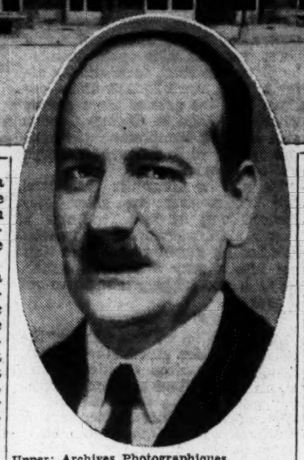
French Premier Wins Official Status and Home

Politics in France has many anomalies, none more bizarre than the traditional absence of provisions for the Premier's business. Now this strange gap has been filled by provision of a distinguished residence and adequate staff for the incumbent, Pierre Etienne Flandin.





Upper: Archives Photographiques.
Lower: Wide World.

First Official Residence of French Cabinet Chief

Entrance and Court of Honor of Hôtel Matignon, Upper, and Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, Inset.

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 5—The first real step toward state reform in France was taken yesterday when the "first French Premier" formally occupied the first headquarters of the Presidency of the Council.

For it is a fact that, technically, Pierre Etienne Flandin may be called the first French Premier. There have of course been other Prime Ministers in abundance—indeed in superabundance—but these governmental chiefs have never had, as such, any legal identity or domicile. Now for the first time in the history of the Third Republic a French Premier has been legally constituted and is housed in a home of his own.

Fitting Architecture

This home is the Hôtel Matignon. By universal consent, it is acknowledged to be a fitting residence for the head of the Government. It is one of the most representative examples of early eighteenth century French architecture, and the finesse of its lines, the perfect balance of its proportions and the simplicity of its mural decoration give it a particularly pleasing aspect. Furthermore, it possesses a garden or park which is reputed to be one of the largest and most beautiful in Paris; and this despite the hotel's location near the center of the city and not far from the other ministries.

The Hôtel Matignon—a "hotel" only in the French sense of private house—takes its name from Jacques de Matignon who built it in 1723. It then became the property of a prince of Monaco and later of a princess of British origin. Under the Empire it came into the possession of Talleyrand and with the Restoration it became the property of the Duchess of Orleans.

Significantly enough, it was for a while the residence of Cavagnac, executive chief of the French Republic of 1848. Under the Second Empire it was occupied by Baroche, president of the Council of State. Bought by the Duc de Galliéra in 1879, it served for many years as the Austrian Embassy, and was taken over by the French Government during the World War.

Ending Anomaly

The practical importance of the new presidency of the Council, however, is even greater than its historical interest. For its inauguration signifies that a concrete beginning has been made to re-enforce the executive authority of the Government. It is generally conceded that the governmental instability from which France suffers is a result of the usurpation of executive authority by the legislature. The organization of an official and permanent premiership, with complete secretarial services, is a first step toward correcting this situation.

In the past the French Prime Minister has always been compelled either to assume another portfolio, such as that of Foreign Affairs or Commerce, or else to throw himself on the hospitality of one of his ministers, in order to have even an office in which to conduct his business. For there existed neither any headquarters nor any headquarters staff for the head of the French Government.

As now organized and installed in the Hôtel Matignon on the Rue de Varenne, the French Premiership consists of a complete bureaucratic organization, with a permanent representative functionary from each of the ministries. Spacious and well-equipped quarters for the press services have also been installed.

U. S. Won't Take Part In London Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations, we will gladly continue to do our part. We are not, however, interested in the political element or any purely European aspect of the picture. We again make it clear that we are in no way politically aligned with any European powers. Such unity of purpose as his existed has been entirely on world disarmament matters.

"Whether or not conditions are favorable to continuing the present disarmament effort is now a question for Europe, not for the United States, to decide."

This statement was cabled to Mr. Davis straight from the President. It marked the United States' final withdrawal from an effort of European security making which had included an American pledge of a consultative pact and a unilateral arms embargo. The American position then was that since even these promises from Washington were of no substantial effect on France or Germany, Europe must be left to forge its own measures of security.

Hence, as to the resultant network of alliances, the United States has nothing to do directly, but indirectly it reaps the benefits at the Disarmament Conference, if benefits are forthcoming, and in improved world economics.

What of United States Treaty?

The State Department stands ready to throw open at any time the disarmament clauses of the special American-German treaty of peace, just as soon as equivalent clauses have been drafted by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. It is the Washington contention that the parent treaty must be amended first, and it is likely that the result will be embodied in a general disarmament convention, so that no positive alterations in the separate treaty will be required.

Ultimately, the American contribution to European security may be the decision not to sell munitions, or even to trade on a large scale, with belligerents in the event of war. This policy, now in the making at the State Department, under instruction from President Roosevelt, it is considered would be an enormous relief to European powers, more particularly Great Britain. With the danger of a bickering with the United States over freedom of the seas removed, Britain could shoulder the continental guarantees of stability with less apprehension.

It is not impossible that President Roosevelt discreetly may have conveyed to Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, his determination to push ahead with a neutrality policy and this may have been one factor influencing the British Cabinet in its momentous decision to assume new apparent responsibilities.

But as yet nothing definite is known in Washington and the "neutrality policy" still reposes in the State Department, waiting for a propitious moment to emerge.

If Germany Declines, Britain Must Hold To Locarno Promises

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—If Germany declines to agree to the Franco-British proposals, what will happen?

This question has been interesting the public generally since the week-end agreement was announced here. The Monitor has been informed in official British circles that British commitments extend no further than was evidenced in the Sunday communiqué. Any suggestion to the contrary is deprecated. In particular it is stated as untrue that Britain will enter into a defensive alliance with France in the event of Germany's reply to the new plan being unfavorable.

If the present negotiations break down, an entirely new situation would arise. It is regarded as probable in this event that France would form a defensive alliance with Russia and Czechoslovakia and possibly with Roumania. But Britain will be bound by the Locarno Treaty to both France and Germany. Therefore, a Franco-British defensive alliance is out of the question without first denouncing the existing Locarno Treaty. And Britain has no intention of doing this. Indeed, as the Locarno Treaty can only cease to operate with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the League Council, the matter at present cannot arise.

A semiofficial contact has been established with the United States Embassy by the British Foreign Office to acquaint it with the results of the Anglo-French week-end conversations.

Russia Disturbed

Following on the chorus of approval which has greeted the new move for security in Europe, a few notes of criticism are now beginning to be heard, mainly from central Europe. It is not expected, however, that the main essentials of the plan will be adversely affected.

Russia declares the plan can only lead to a new armament race because it will involve a great increase in German forces. In order to calm Russia's fears that it will be left out in the cold as a result of the increased security offered to France by the proposed western air assistance pact, French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval explained the new plan to the Russian Ambassador immediately on his return to Paris.

Poles Wondering

Polish opinion welcomes the plan on the whole, especially for the evidence it provides of Anglo-French co-operation. But Warsaw questions the compatibility of the two sentences in Sunday's communiqué, namely that an Eastern Pact should be "freely negotiated" and that it must be an "assistance pact." Poland says it will never voluntarily negotiate a mutual assistance pact.

Others Are Concerned

From the Little Entente comes the cry that France is deserting its old allies. The Czechs especially feel that France is preparing the way for concessions watering down the Eastern Pact so as to make it acceptable to the Germans and Poles.

Rome has given its formal but rather cautious blessing to the London plan. The Italians, it is believed here, will want to know what is going to be done to guarantee their frontiers. The London communiqué indicates the expectation that Italy will not wish to guarantee British security by signing the air pact. It would have been franker to say outright that Britain is not prepared to guarantee Italy's security. It is felt, however, that Italy can not be left out in the cold and there is a possibility of a Mediterranean air assistance pact being drawn up for Italy's and Yugoslavia's benefit.

Communiqué's New Tone Pleases Germany Where Good Impression Holds

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 5—Germany's first favorable impressions of the London agreement have been strengthened by a more thorough examination to the plan, the Monitor's inquiries here show.

The London proposals appear in German eyes as a preliminary step to constructive European agreements. Fundamentally important is the fact that Germany recognizes in the Franco-British communiqué an entirely new manner of speech toward itself. It already feels it will be given an equal hearing in any new discussions. The Berliner Boersen Zeitung, which stands near the Reichswehr, comments on the "different tone" now adopted. "We have today," it adds, "the prospect of a conference which cannot end with Germany's being presented with a fait accompli."

This paper regards the new plan as a tremendous advance over the recent Franco-Italian conference at Rome when Germany was "still treated merely as an obstruction."

The same paper looks on this changed attitude as the first outcome in high politics of the Saar plebiscite.

Similar satisfaction regarding the new equality of treatment is also expressed in a semiofficial communiqué issued here.

The air assistance pact in Western Europe is interpreted as an attempt to make it easier for Germany to return again to a European understanding.

The phrase, "the most constructive pact since the Locarno agreement," sums up the general German viewpoint.

It is known that Chancellor Hitler received his copy of the London agreement from the British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Eric Phipps.

A copy of the document was also delivered by the British Ambassador to Baron Constantin von Neurath, the Reich's Foreign Minister. It is believed here that the Foreign Ministry will take plenty of time before making any official reply.

Chief Seeks to Place 'Indian Day' in Calendar

The State House was treated to a colorful Indian dress parade today. Chief No-Ho-No of the Wampanoag tribe of Gay Head, appeared in full regalia, to favor a bill requesting the Governor to issue an annual proclamation designating a day to be known as "Indian Day."

Before the legislative committee on legal affairs, he argued that the American Indians should be recognized by such a proclamation. His argument was supported by Chief Rain-in-the-Face of the Mashpee tribe and by Lewis Colby, another Indian. The bill was sponsored by three representatives.

Townsend Plan Is Scrutinized By House Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Administration leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee changed their attitude of respectful listening to the serious-faced Dr. Francis E. Townsend, exponent of the Townsend plan, and yesterday subjected his project to severe final examination.

As though they felt they had got the measure of the Townsend group, which besides the author, includes a number of statisticians and actuaries from California, the mask of respectful interest fell from the committee leaders, and they subjected both the slow-spoken Dr. Townsend and his more vigorous supporters to typical Congressional inquiry.

Again the situation yielded one of those remarkable pictures which from the first has attended the presentation of the proposal to pension all Americans, over the age of 60, with a $200 monthly subsidy, on strict condition, that the amount shall be spent within the next 30 days.

Led by Doughton

Committee leaders, led by the shrewd, old-school politician, Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, chairman, with horn-rimmed glasses pushed high up on his forehead, challenged the economic philosophy of the proposal from first to last; shot question after question at the mild-mannered Dr. Townsend, provoked his assistants, and even eventually drew from him the declaration that "this will be the last Congress to uphold the old economic system."

For a large part of the session, Dr. Townsend left the answering of questions to more aggressive assistants and particularly Glenn Hudson, Californian actuary. But in turn he told how the proposal was born, as a combination of his long-sustained interest in two different fields, old-age pensions and monetary revolving funds. His ideas on these subjects coalesced into the "Townsend plan" in 1932, was taken up by a few friends, was put on a proselyting basis with employment of half a dozen $50-a-week signature gatherers, who covered the nation asking elderly people if they approved the idea of a revolving fund that would pay them $200 a month on condition that they stopped gainful work and spent it; and finally rolled up signatures said to number 20,000,000 in favor of the proposal.

Funds Solicited

Contributions had been solicited, it was said, but Dr. Townsend asserted that the total was "something under $50,000." Salaries paid officials were said to have been $40 or $50 a week "with traveling expenses."

To the Administration members of the committee the Townsend appearance is only an interlude to the real issue at stake in the controversy, the fate of the Roosevelt social security bill, and specifically, the rates of the old-age pension plan. A strong movement is on foot in House and Senate to raise federal contributions from the proposed maximum of $15-a-month (to be matched by a like state amount) for those over 65.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, today recommended that contributory old-age pension taxes in the pending bill be sharply increased to prevent huge federal contributions in years to come. He urged that sustaining taxes start at 2 per cent instead of 1 per cent as provided in the bill, to be increased to 6 per cent at the end of 12 years instead of 5 per cent at the end of 20 years.

This, he said, would facilitate the continued operation of the system on an adequate and sound financial basis without imposing heavy burdens upon future generations.

The Administration is putting all the brakes in its power on the Townsend followers and others who might increase the cost of the pending bill; is emphasizing its expected tax burden, and may invoke the "gag" rule in the House when it reaches the floor—probably next week.

McCormack Criticizes

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, criticized Mr. Morgenthau's proposal that transients, domestic laborers and farm help be eliminated from pension provisions as a means of simplifying enforcement.

Mr. Morgenthau also recommended the transfer from the proposed social insurance board to the Treasury of the function of issuing and selling of voluntary annuity certificates.

He held that unless the tax rate is increased the Federal Government must pay out in gratuities a tremendous amount for those persons now 40 or 45 years old, who get pensions at 65. Under the present bill, he said, the Government's contribution would reach $1,478,000,000 by 1980, and total benefits that year would be $4,000,000,000.

Women in Favor

Another witness, Mrs. Beatrice P. Lamb, chairman of the economic welfare department of the League of Women Voters, said the league favored the unemployment insurance sections. She urged that the waiting period for unemployment benefits be no longer than four weeks and that benefit payments be at least 50 per cent of the workers' weekly wage.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, social worker and chairman of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, told another committee of the House today that the chief criticism of the Administration's social security bill is the limitation of 15 weeks which would be placed on unemployment compensations.

Conflicting views on the Townsend plan came to a clear-cut cleavage yesterday before the committee. On the one hand, Dr. Townsend submitted himself to the first congressional cross-examination on his proposal.

On the other hand, a report was made public here by Dr. Edwin Witte, executive director of the President's committee on economic security, declaring it to be utterly impossible to raise the $2,000,000,000 a month necessary to carry through the project.

The House Committee asked at the start if John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford would be eligible for the pension.

If They Want It

"Certainly, if they want it," said Dr. Townsend.

"'If a man over 60 has a private income of $500 a month and gets an old age pension of $200 a month, how will you determine that he has actually spent the $200 within 30 days, as your plan requires?" asked Rep. Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington.

"Make each pensioner deposit the $200 in a bank and let the Government see that it is credited out before the end of the month," replied the witness.

Buy Commodities

"Certainly, they could buy commodities with it, and give them to the children if they want to."

"You would pay a tax of 2 per cent on the gross dollar value of each business, commercial and financial transaction in the United States—would that apply to farmers?"

"Certainly—every farmer would have to take out a federal license and report his sales every month," replied Dr. Townsend.

Concerning this phase of the plan, the Witte report today declares, "This 2 per cent tax as proposed would stop all business and could not possibly be collected. It would apply to sales of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. It would mean duplication of taxation. In glassware for instance there are usually 11 transactions between producer and seller. It would mean a tax on every bank check written. Such a tax would close every stock exchange; it would more than exhaust all profit. A tax of 2 per cent or even 3 per cent would produce much less than the $8,000,000,000 a year which is the Townsend estimate."

Court Decides Congress Holds Contempt Power

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Marking another significant milestone in the development of jurisprudence, the Supreme Court held today that Congress—as well as the courts—has power to punish for contempt.

The decision affirmed a 10-day jail sentence imposed by the Senate on William P. MacCracken Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, for failure to produce data requested by its airmail investigating committee.

Mr. MacCracken was found guilty after testimony that he had permitted clients to withdraw some of the subpoenaed records from his office and to destroy others.

The same sentence was imposed on L. H. Brittin, former vice-president of Northwest Airways, Inc., but he served it without appealing to the courts.

After Mr. MacCracken was arrested, he at once applied to the District of Columbia Supreme Court for release under a writ of habeas corpus, challenging the authority of the Senate to punish him for contempt.

In opposing his release, counsel for the Senate contended it was acting in its constitutional legislative function, and had authority to try for contempt and punish anyone obstructing those functions.

Mexican Inquiry Disapproved

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 5 (AP)—Emilio Portes Gil, Secretary of Foreign Relations, speaking of the proposal by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for an investigation of religious conditions in Mexico, said, if adopted, it "would be tantamount to abolishing the wise policy of the good neighbor."

Streamlined Train For New England Makes Its Debut

Flying Yankee to Run in Boston, Portland and Bangor Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5—New England's first streamline train, "The Flying Yankee," made its debut on the rails today on a test run from Philadelphia to West Trenton, N. J.

The new "Yankee," built by the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company for the Maine Central and Boston & Maine railroads, will eventually replace one of the fastest steam schedules in the country, the present nonstop Boston to Portland section of the Boston-Bangor run.

This shiny new tube of stainless steel is the third of its type to be placed in regular operation on American railroads. It is essentially identical to the Burlington's "Zephyr," first streamline train to go in regular operation between Kansas City, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb. The Union Pacific system recently began operation of its three-car streamline train between Kansas City and Salina, Kan.

Exhibition Tour Planned

Following her trial run, the new New England flier will be delivered to the Boston & Maine Railroad on Saturday, Feb. 9, at its western terminal at Mechanicsville, N. Y. Railroad, state and city officials of Boston will then accompany the train on its maiden run to Boston, with observation stops at North Adams, Greenfield and Fitchburg.

After an exhibition tour in New England and test runs in regular operation over the two owner railroads, the train will be put in regular service between Boston and Bangor, with its home berth in Portland. The train will make an early morning run to Boston, a round trip to Bangor, finishing with an evening run out of Boston to Portland.

Diesel Power Used

Power for the train is secured by a 600 horsepower Diesel engine, burning furnace oil, and directly connected to generators supplying electricity for motors in the wheels and power for lighting and air-conditioning and cooking aboard the train.

The cars in the new "Yankee" are integral, or connected so that the three-car train is one unit. Thus side sway is eliminated on curves making for smoother riding. Since this train is constructed for a highly populated area it seats 144 passengers, half again as many as its predecessor built for the Burlington road.

Inside the interiors are upholstered in green cloth and seats are designed to take serving trays. There is storage space for luggage under the seats and at the ends of the trains tending to produce an uncluttered interior. Lighting is indirect. The train is thoroughly insulated against outside weather and sound and is air-conditioned.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in January totaled 136, compared with 255 in December and 188 in January last year, says the Standard Statistics Company. There were 25 unfavorable actions compared with 58 in the first month of 1934.

Osteopaths Register Winning Support In British Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Advance toward long-demanded legal recognition of independent healing organizations in Britain is seen in the second reading given in the House of Lords to a bill to facilitate practice by osteopaths.

This measure was introduced by Lord Elibank. Government speakers opposed it, but it received second reading by 35 votes to 20. Its object is to remove disabilities now attending the work of osteopaths. Osteopaths, Lord Elibank said, asked that there should be a register for qualified members of their profession from which unqualified persons would be excluded.

The bill will now be discussed in a committee of the House of Lords.

Rusk County Highway Bonds

HENDERSON, Texas, Feb. 5—Taxpayers of Rusk County will vote March 2 on the proposal to issue $3,000,000 of bonds to complete a system of hard-surfaced highways in the county.

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An Old Rhyme

WE CAME across Dartmoor in the mist, the lovely silvery mist of early morning. We could not see much of the surrounding country, but we could smell the sweet fragrance of heather and gorze; and, when the misty veil lifted for a moment, we caught a glimpse of color—patches of purple and gold. Soon we found ourselves following winding lanes, overshadowed by tall, leafy hedges. Finger-posts beckoned, tempting us to swerve from the direct road; but we had a definite destination in view and so we resisted the lure of uncertain adventure. But we carried away the memory of little musical names that sang themselves into our hearts, like the cadence of an old-fashioned melody: Poppleford, Tythersliegh, Appledore, Otterford; Talaton, Buttersleigh, Thorncombe and Widworthy—so they ran. We read them aloud as we drove past, for they seemed to fit into the delightsomeness of the day as one line of a poem bears along the thought of another.

Then the green intimacy of the lanes lay behind us and we found ourselves in open country again. Clouds hung low above Stonehenge as we arrived there, late in the afternoon. The gray gloom of the sky seemed to intensify the air of mystery which must ever surround this strange place. As usual, my imagination ran away with me. It was not difficult to picture a procession of white-robed Druids, passing in the shadow of those great columns. Some words that belonged to childhood came back to me—an old counting-out rhyme, and I recalled that someone once told me the words we were using for our game were probably a corruption of those used in an incantation—that they formed part of a Druidical rite. So far as I remember, we sang only the first line: "Ena, mena, mona, mi," adding a crude doggeral that had nothing whatever to do with the original rhyme. But I have since learned, from a friend, who is a student of the Celtic languages, that there are certain versions of this same rhyme that have kept more closely to the original. It may be that in parts of Cornwall children are still singing—

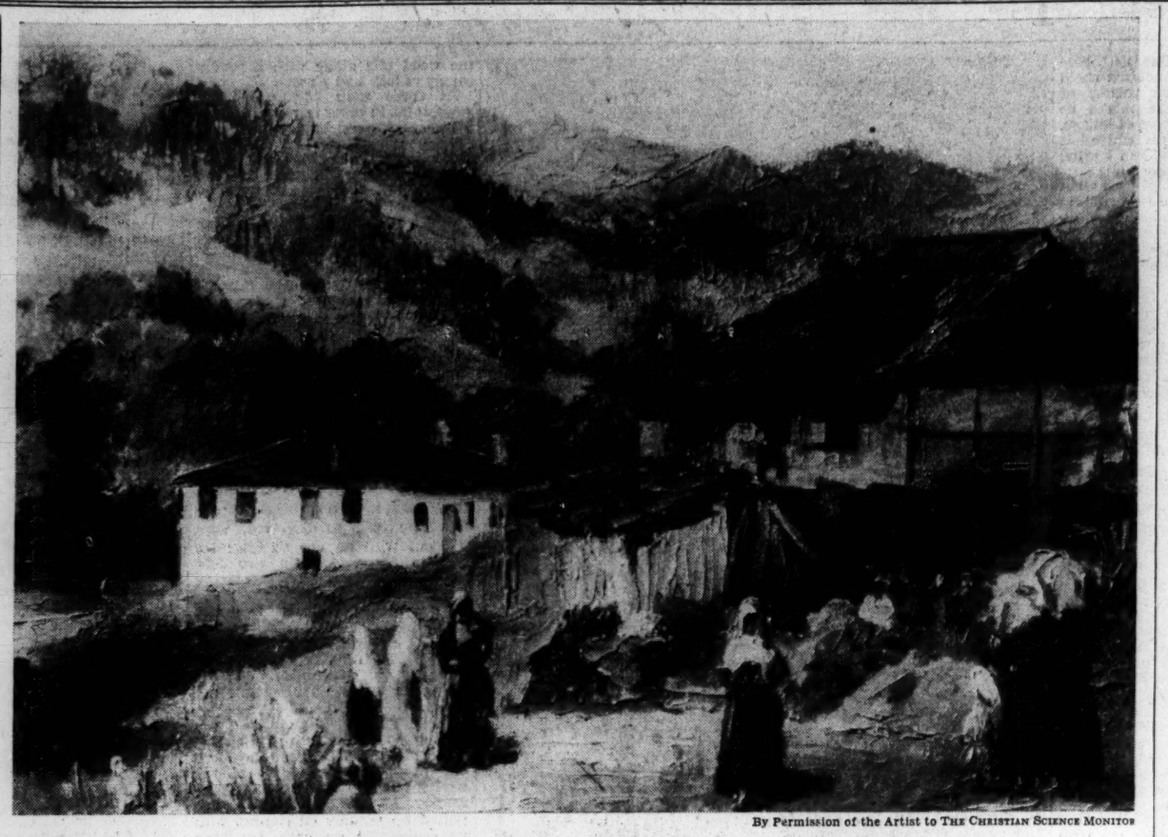
"Ena, mena, bora mi;
Kisca, lara, mora di.
Eggs, butter, cheese, bread;
Stick, stock, stone, dead."

From the Welsh dictionary of this same friend comes an interesting clue to another phrase, used as a refrain in the singing games that children are yet playing. *Deri* is given as a plural noun meaning "oak trees," and *Dawn* in Welsh means "We will go." So it is possible the words, *Derry down* may have meant "To the oaks we will go." It would seem that, if one searches for them, words may be found, as well as stones, to bear witness to the customs of the ancient Britons.

* * *

WE LINGERED FOR some time at Stonehenge, pondering over and talking about the past. Suddenly, as we stood there, the sun shone from behind the clouds. Long, slanting rays fell toward the earth, suffusing the landscape in a soft, silver light. It seemed indicative of the enlightenment that has dispelled so many of the dark superstitions that once overshadowed a fair country. Now another thought comes to me—a grateful thought; because it is good to know that so much of the meaning that lies behind our traditional rhymes has been forgotten. It is good to know that to the children, playing in the sunshine, these words signify no more now than rhythmic sounds which their voices sing and to which their feet may dance.

GWEN CASTLE



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VILLAGE IN THE RHODOPE MOUNTAINS: *An Oil Painting by R. Bridget Evans*

IN THIS typical village in the Rhodope Mountains of southern Bulgaria, where the Muhammadan religion still prevails, the people wear the Turkish style of dress, brilliant in color. In the painting one sees the flash of gorgeous orange aprons and pink and magenta skirts, but most of the dress is covered by the long black cloak or coat worn by all Muhammadan women as soon as they are married; the young girls are attractive in their long skirts, brilliant orange aprons and white veils, which flow loosely about their shoulders.

It is early morning: little groups of women and girls pass up and down the road. Some are going to work in the fields and others stop to chat in groups, the babies looking like curious, tightly rolled-up bundles. To paint this picture the artist had to be up by sunrise, for the soft hues of early morning pass quickly, changing into the hard and comparatively colorless tones of full sunlight. But the villagers are up early, too. A woman comes out onto the flat-roof terrace of the little wooden house to the right. She spreads out her plums on bright pink and yellow rugs to dry in the sun. Some children let out the goats, which come nosing inquisitively to see what the artist is doing. The animals have spent the night in the roughly inclosed lower story of the house, part of which is left open and is used for storing wood or hay. The family live on the upper story, climbing the rough outside staircase to their rooms above. In the background is seen the post office, a solidly built old stone house, dating back to the time when the Turks ruled this part of the country.

Spiritual Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL reality is the direct opposite of materiality. Instead of accepting material evidences and beliefs as true and real—and that is the tendency in human thought—one should test all things according to the rule given in the first chapter of the Bible, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," and to the statement found in John's Gospel, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." These two statements are definite, positive, and clear in their teaching that everything God made was good, and that He made all that was made.

With this fact clearly fixed in one's thought as the basis from which to determine the real and to reject the unreal, one will reason aright and will arrive at correct conclusions. The unfortunate tendency in human thought to accept as real that which is not of God is entirely responsible for the difficulties, the trials and tribulations, the general distress, discord, and disease, in which humanity sometimes finds itself.

Because of the very oppositeness of their essential presentations, it should not be difficult for the average Christian to discern and differentiate between the spiritually real and the materially unreal. Neither should it be difficult for the Christian to understand that goodness and spirituality are the real, and that evil and materiality are unreal and delusive.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 207) it is stated: "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things. The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth. Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real."

Many today are seeking to find the spiritually scientific facts of life through a clear understanding of the relation existing between God and man. The teaching of Christian Science makes it plain that when one finds spiritual reality, he at the same time finds the scientific facts of being, and to an ever-increasing extent finds himself becoming conscious of realities as they exist in the realm of divine Mind.

Spiritual reality is infinite and permanent. It is eternally fixed as that which expresses the essential nature of God, and is governed by God, divine Principle. Because it is inseparable from God, spiritual reality is also inseparable from man, and each idea of God. Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is."

Christ Jesus refused to accept the evidence of the material senses as real. He healed "all manner of disease among the people," including that which was supposed to be incurable. In his healing work he saw plainly that sickness, sin, discord, and disease are externalizations of illegitimate false material belief, and no part of the real man. To him reality was spiritual. He saw that the eternally real is also eternally good, perfect, and complete, bespeaking the ever-presence of perfect divine Love. Therefore he repudiated and destroyed sin, disease, and death on a spiritually scientific basis.

Spiritual reality is an absolute term, conveying the sense of the eternal order, continuity, and perpetuity of God's creation. It is not subject to change or variation. It is that which was, is, and ever will be. The understanding of spiritual reality differentiates and distinguishes between that which is real and that which to the material senses seems to be real. The vagaries of human belief are not real, nor are they any part of Mind or Mind's idea, man. Reality, spiritually understood, places thought on the sure foundation of Spirit, and reveals that consciousness of Truth wherein is no response to the varied suggestions of material belief contrary to God and His creation.

Reality is spiritual because it is of God. The real man, including the real universe, is purely spiritual. That which seems to be a material man and a material universe is nothing other than the objectification of material concepts and beliefs—all of it seeming real only to that sense which accepts it. These material concepts are displaced in human thought by spiritual ideas as one becomes conscious of spiritual reality. This does not mean the destruction of anything that is real, for all that is real is immutable and immortal.

Through the understanding of Truth one comprehends spiritual reality, and thus proves what constitutes man's real individuality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Cruden's Life Work

HE FOUND time to embark on the stupendous undertaking which alone has made his name familiar to two centuries of English people. He began his Complete Concordance of the Old and New Testaments. He is said to have finished the book in a year. . . .

Cruden had learnt to study his Bible as a boy in the Grammar School at Aberdeen, but it had never been merely a task for him. It was a passion. Throughout his life, the Volume was always in his pocket, and he read a passage from it whenever he had a few minutes to spare. He knew many pages by heart, and he repeated them when he awoke in the night and could not sleep. . . .

Whenever Cruden saw a piece of work before him waiting to be done, he never doubted that it was a Vocation—a call from God, who put before his chosen servant the chosen task which none but he could do. So, whatever he undertook, he carried out with an almost inspired enthusiasm. . . . Was there ever, before or since the year 1737, another enthusiast for whom it was no drudgery, but a sustained passion of delight, to creep conscientiously word by word through every chapter of the Bible, and that not once only, but again and again? And as each word was tracked down and captured when it made an appearance, it was carefully noted down, the immense Roman letters indicating the chapter, and the simple numerals telling the verse.—EDITH OLIVIER, in "The Eccentric Life of Alexander Cruden." (London: Faber. New York: Viking.)

The Banner and the Almohádes

IT WAS a beautiful afternoon when we walked out to Las Huelgas. The name means "pleasures" or "pleasure-grounds," and the place was once a summer residence for the kings of Castile.

A straight, shady road led to the outer gate. On the wall was a stone scutcheon.

Although lying within the immediate surroundings of Burgos, Las Huelgas is already quiet and rural and retired. The moment you pass through the gate, you feel remote from the city. Our way now lay between a high garden wall and a string of cottages for the people employed about the place. A limpid light bathed the tall trees which rose in a deep mass of foliage over the porter's lodge; one might have been walking in a drawing by Claude Lorraine.

A Gothic arch opened into a courtyard in front of the church. On the opposite side, in front of their barracks, stood two or three *Guardias* wearing cloaks which, with their tricornes, gave them a fantastic look. They directed us to a doorway where a respectable housekeeper received us.

"If you wish to see the banner," she said, "I will ask you to wait a moment while I fetch the key."

She left us in a hall, flagged with stone and decorated with coats-of-arms painted on wooden shields hung up on the walls.

"That door," she explained to us when she returned, pointing to one with small rectangular panels in the wall below the coats-of-arms, "is exceptional; it is always kept locked and bolted, and no one is allowed to go through it except the King of Spain."

She then led us up the stairs to a landing, at the end of which, in a glass-fronted case, was a large Moorish embroidery. It was the banner of the Almohádes, the most fanatical sect of the Moors, taken from them by Alfonso VIII at Las Navas de Tolosa, a battle in which the power of the Moors in Spain was irretrievably broken.

The banner was thick and heavy, and Arabic lettering in gold thread traced out the design on its maroon-colored ground. It seemed in such perfect preservation and looked so new that it was difficult to remember it was over seven hundred years old, having been captured by the Castilians in 1212, three years before the Magna Carta was signed at Runnymede. By then the Moors had already been in Spain for five centuries.

But, by 1212, they had already been losing ground in northern Spain for a long time; and, after Las Navas de Tolosa, they were rapidly driven out of Andalusia. Within forty years of this battle, they lost Cordova, Murcia, Seville, and Cadiz to the Spaniards; and of the whole of Spain and Portugal, of which they had been masters, they retained only the little kingdom of Granada—a strip along the sea, facing Africa. Granada, they were to keep for nearly three centuries more, right up to the time of Columbus.

As we turned to go, the caretaker said with pride as if she herself were responsible for its antiquity: "For seven hundred years this banner has been taken out in procession every year in commemoration of the great battle, and carried by the Capitan General himself."

P. G.

The Sheepfold

At the MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, N. H.

A HILLY field, bare to the summer sun,
Like a bright island in a sea of pines—
A sheepfold once, and now, its purpose done,
Nurse but to junipers and fruitless vines
And the young birches twinkling on the sky.
The velvet mountains edge it to the east,
And, fencing it around, the forests lie.
No sound of bleating lamb or grazing beast
Nor of the spring where once they drank and stood,
Flecked with the lazy shadows and the gold.
Lulled by the hum of insects from the wood
And the June sunlight, lies the ancient fold,
Useless, and lovely, and now always still—
Save, sometimes, sound of voices on the hill!

KATHARINE SHEPARD HAYDEN

Those Courteous Londoners

THEN, again, the extent of London. It is absolutely impossible to communicate to one who has not seen it any just idea of it. I have said to myself several times, "Well, now I have seen the whole"—yet I soon find out that I have seen nothing. You can travel eighteen miles from Brentford to Stratford, through an uninterrupted succession of thickly planted houses. I have walked till I have had to sit down on some door steps out of pure weariness, and yet have not got at all out of the rushing tide of population. I have ridden on the driver's seat on omnibuses, and there has been a constant succession of squares, parks, terraces, and long lines of single houses for miles, and continuous blocks and single palaces in the very heart of London, occupying acres of ground. . . .

I have stood two or three times in situations where I had the opportunity of looking up a long line of street, and the carriages and the people seemed absolutely piled one upon the other. If you want your ease in such cases, get into a carriage, but if you want to make despatch then go on foot, for the carriages on both sides are compelled to keep in line, and can advance only as their predecessors go on. Yet with all this there is no incivility and no rudeness; and though I have been a great deal in the streets and in crowds without number, and have seen vexation enough in passing, I do not think I have heard a single oath since I have been in the city. . . .

Good manners here are evidently a universal study, and this renders your intercourse most agreeable. Persons talk of English coldness and hauteur. Three of us Americans, Mr. M——, Mr. T——, and myself, agree that, so far as we have seen, no charge was ever less founded—that we never met with persons more accessible and communicative; that we have found them universally polite; and that in every case where they have recognized us as strangers, in public places and in the streets, without an exception, they have gone out of their way to answer and gratify our curiosity. —From "European Life and Manners," by HENRY COLMAN. (1849).

Wintry Cedar

THE windy boughs
of a cedar tree
slant with evening
against the sea.

Wintry and blown
with frost and brine,
it prints from the shore
its dark design.

On silver water,
on deepening sky,
it leans like a wild
exultant cry,

written over
shale and sand—
the signature
of the stubborn land.

FRANCES FROST

Die geistige Wirklichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE geistige Wirklichkeit ist genau das Gegenteil der Weltlichkeit. Anstatt der Neigung des menschlichen Denkens nachzugeben und den materiellen Augenschein und materielle Annahmen für wahr und wirklich zu halten, sollte man alles nach der Richtschnur prüfen, die im 1. Kapitel der Bibel gegeben ist: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut", sowie nach der Erklärung im Evangelium des Johannes: „Alle Dinge sind durch dasselbe gemacht, und ohne dasselbe ist nichts gemacht, was gemacht ist". Diese beiden Erklärungen sind bestimmt, unwiderleglich und klar in ihrer Lehre, daß alles, was Gott gemacht hat, gut ist, und daß Er alles machte, was gemacht ist.

Steht diese Tatsache in unserem Denken klar als Grundlage fest, auf der wir das Wirkliche festhalten und das Unwirkliche zurückweisen, so folgern wir richtig und ziehen rechte Schlüsse. Die bedauerliche Neigung des menschlichen Denkens, für wirklich zu halten, was nicht von Gott ist, ist die einzige Ursache der Schwierigkeiten, der Anfechtungen und Trübsale, der allgemeinen Not, Zwietracht und Krankheit, worin sich die Menschheit zuweilen befindet.

Schon wegen der Gegensätzlichkeit dessen, was sie im wesentlichen darbieten, sollte es für den Durchschnitts-Christen nicht schwierig sein, das geistig Wirkliche und das materiell Unwirkliche zu unterscheiden und auseinanderzuhalten. Auch sollte es für den Christen nicht schwierig sein, zu verstehen, daß Güte und Geistigkeit das Wirkliche sind, und daß das Böse und das Materielle unwirklich und trügerisch sind.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 207) heißt es: „Die geistige Wirklichkeit ist die wissenschaftliche Tatsache in allen Dingen. Die geistige Tatsache, die sich in der Tätigkeit des Menschen und des ganzen Universums wiederholt, ist harmonisch und ist das Ideal der Wahrheit. Geistige Tatsachen können keine Umkehrung erfahren; die entgegengesetzte Disharmonie, die keine Ähnlichkeit mit der Geistigkeit hat, ist nicht wirklich".

Viele suchen heute die geistig wissenschaftlichen Tatsachen des Lebens durch ein klares Verständnis der zwischen Gott und dem Menschen bestehenden Beziehung zu finden. Die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft macht klar, daß man gleichzeitig mit der geistigen Wirklichkeit auch die wissenschaftlichen Tatsachen des Seins findet und sich in stets wachsendem Maße der im Reiche des göttlichen Gemüts bestehenden Wirklichkeiten bewußt wird.

Die geistige Wirklichkeit ist unendlich und immerwährend. Sie steht ewig fest als das, was die wesentliche Natur Gottes ausdrückt und von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, regiert wird. Weil die geistige Wirklichkeit von Gott untrennbar ist, ist sie auch vom Menschen und von jeder Idee Gottes untrennbar. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 275): „Um die Wirklichkeit und Ordnung des Seins in ihrer Wissenschaft zu erfassen, mußt du damit anfangen, Gott als das göttliche Prinzip alles Wirklichen anzusehen".

Christus Jesus weigerte sich, den Augenschein der materiellen Sinne für wirklich zu halten. Er heilte „allerlei Krankheit im Volk" einschließlich vermeintlich unheilbarer Krankheiten. Bei seiner Heilarbeit sah er klar, daß Krankheit, Sünde, Zwietracht und Leiden Ausprägungen unrechtmäßiger, falscher, materieller Annahmen und kein Teil des wirklichen Menschen sind. Für ihn war die Wirklichkeit geistig. Er sah, daß das ewig Wirkliche, das die Allgegenwart der vollkommenen göttlichen Liebe verkündigt, auch ewig gut, vollkommen und vollständig ist. Daher verwarf und vernichtete er Sünde, Krankheit und Tod auf einer geistig wissenschaftlichen Grundlage.

Geistige Wirklichkeit ist ein unumschränkter Ausdruck, der den Sinn der ewigen Ordnung, der ununterbrochenen und ewigen Fortdauer der Schöpfung Gottes übermittelt. Sie ist keiner Veränderung und keinem Wechsel unterworfen. Sie ist das, was war, ist, und immer sein wird. Das Verständnis der geistigen Wirklichkeit unterscheidet zwischen dem, was wirklich ist, und dem, was den materiellen Sinnen wirklich scheint. Die Einfälle menschlicher Annahme sind nicht wirklich, noch sind sie ein Teil des Gemüts oder der Idee des Gemüts, des Menschen. Geistig verstanden, stellt die Wirklichkeit das Denken auf die sichere Grundlage des Geistes und offenbart jenes Bewußtsein der Wahrheit, worin die vielerlei Gott und Seiner Schöpfung entgegengesetzten Einflüsterungen materieller Annahme kein Gehör finden.

Die Wirklichkeit ist geistig, weil sie von Gott ist. Der wirkliche Mensch einschließlich des wirklichen Weltalls ist rein geistig. Was ein materieller Mensch und ein materielles Weltall zu sein scheinen, ist nichts anderes als die Verkörperung materieller Vorstellungen und Annahmen, die alle nur dem Sinn, der sie anerkennt, wirklich scheinen. Diese materiellen Vorstellungen werden im menschlichen Denken durch geistige Ideen verdrängt, wenn man sich der geistigen Wirklichkeit bewußt wird. Das bedeutet nicht die Vernichtung von etwas Wirklichem; denn alles Wirkliche ist unwandelbar und unsterblich.

Durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit begreift man die geistige Wirklichkeit und beweist dadurch, worin des Menschen wirkliche Eigenart besteht.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

'Severus Made It'

AS I walked along, prodding the earth here and there with my stick, I was delighted, and not too surprised to see a touch of bright red in the brown soil. I placed my stick in the earth slightly above this red streak and flicked out upon the narrow path the base of a Samian bowl with the potter's name neatly inscribed in Roman capitals upon it. The letters I read when I had wiped the caked clay and soil from the potsherd were SEVERUS.F. The F. stands for *fecit*, so the inscription reads, "Severus made it." . . .

As I stood polishing the little chip of ancient Rome with a handkerchief, marvelling that through the hazards of eighteen centuries it should yet exist to fall out of a hedge with its message, "Severus made it." What a message to receive from an English hedge on a windy April morning!

Severus was one of the famous East Gaulish potters of the time of Nero. Galley-loads of his bright red wares were shipped to Britain. The shops stocked it in Colonia, which is Colchester; in Londinium; in Verulamium, which is St. Albans; in Deva, which is Chester; in Eboracum, which is York. Traders carried it by pack-horse up to the great Wall of Hadrian where we may imagine it decorating the tables of the better sort. Most of this ware was made in Gaul. Severus had his workship on the Rhine at Neuss, which was then Novaesium, one of the oldest towns in Germany.

While I held this relic in my hand I saw again so clearly the Britain with which it was linked, the misty island mentioned so casually by Seutonius, Dion Cassius and Tacitus, three writers whose business-like sentences seem to blow aside the fog of history a second to show us legions marching through Kent and Essex, heavy war galleys creeping like water beetles up wide river estuaries, cavalry scouts picking their way gingerly through marsh and forest, coming to hill-top villages fenced with wattle and desolate, for the tribes had fled to the forests, there to hide themselves from the Eagles and to bide their time.

In this fog the war horns of the legions low like bulls and grow fainter to the north, while behind them on the hills beside rivers, sound the carpenter's hammer, the wood-cutter's axe, the song of the galley-slaves at the anchorages and, at last, the voice of a merchant praising his goods—London.

So England emerges from the mist.—From "The Call of England," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Training Bouquets the Way They Should Go

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Accents and Irregularities

Bouquets Where Each Flower Is Specially Chosen

Design in Flower Arrangement—5

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE flowers that bloom successively in gardens during the year's milder seasons blossom simultaneously and all through the winter in hothouses, so that one may garner jonquils while the snow whirls in a northeast wind; larkspur in the darkness of a winter twilight; and petunias under the patter of icy rain upon protecting glass.

The first color scheme that we suggested in the fourth article of this series was composed of blue flowers ranging through different tones and accented by nuggets of yellow and orange.

For this composition we can wisely choose for our dominants, gentians, a brilliantly blue flower of trumpet form and often fringed; forget-me-nots of pale blue; ageratum, which has lavender-blue cymes (one of the dwarf varieties); and cineraria, with clusters of blue or variegated rayed flowers, like daisies. This selection gives us an interesting variety of shapes, to which the diversified foliage also contributes. The gentian has vertical clusters at the base of its short stems; the ageratum, alternate leaves of a rather leathery texture; while the heart-shaped leaves of the cineraria add yet another form for our space area. Try also to secure buds, for they are both decorative and full of sentiment.

Blue With Golden Accents

Mass the intensely blue gentians at the low-center of the composition, not tightly but yet strongly, so that they will appear finally to hold the entire arrangement together; and so blend and diffuse the other blossoms that neither in respect to form nor color do they appear in stripes nor yet in dots. Lead the eye up through them to the steeples and background sprays.

For steeples let us choose delphiniums, lupines or anchusas, or combine them all for variety of tone and pinnacle. Cut into varied lengths the stems whose tips otherwise would stand level with one another and do not set the stalks in directly parallel lines. Turn them forward, backward and sideways so that the delightfully irregular flowers will present many aspects.

With the background bloom build out a graceful contour which may be high or else low and broad, according to the position the arrangement will occupy. A blue-hooded variety of monkshood will be admirable for producing a feathery effect which, despite its light grace, yet has definiteness of line.

Massed at One Point

One may pour, as it were, drops of liquid gold into the blue by using as accents yellow aquilegia (Columbine). Three small marigolds, dahlias or zinnias can be massed at one point like a golden bowl, as it were, to catch the glowing stream.

The container may be of yellow pottery and should express the shape of the composition, which might be well served by a pitcher.

Let us plan for the lunch and dining tables our remaining four compositions.

Thus placed, a flower arrangement must be low to permit the guests seated opposite one another to talk freely and for this reason we shall omit the steeples and background bloom or dwarf them. Linear compositions in the Japanese tradition are excellent, but we have left the discussion of these behind us and will organize in a massed arrangement our second theme, which uses red as the dominant and its two neighbor colors, orange and violet, as its close harmonies. All dining table compositions, because they must be seen favorably from every side, require a plan that is a continuous, running harmony of shapes and colors.

A perfect beginning is a group of three or five (or any odd number proportioned to the size of the composition) oriental poppies (Mary Sadlers), a variety whose scarlet petals are spotted at the base, each with one huge blotch of purple, and whose centers also are purple. The stems of poppies are finely curved and if one has striking specimens to work with one can form a splendid central group, interesting from all aspects and yet varied according to the point from which it is seen. This group will also announce in a vibrant chord the color motif of the composition. Pure red and golden-yellow poppies should enter into the story. A special yellow California poppy (Eschscholtzia Papaveraceae) is worth finding, if one can do so, on account of its fascinating bud which is encased in a bonnet shaped like a foolscap, which it pushes off without breaking it, finally standing revealed in beauty and wisdom! Purple, violet and mauve asters with their radiate flowers clustered on stems will collaborate attractively with the single-blossomed poppies, giving variety of theme; and golden cone flowers (Rudbeckia), which have high thimble-shaped centers of brownish black and sharply drooping petals that make these flowers look like parasols turned wrongside out, will add a sense of breeziness to the composition. Red coleus leaves and purple-red perilla leaves can carry on the color story, and this may be enlivened finally by a few short sprays of spiraea, baby's breath, or any feathery white blossoms; for the white has a harmonizing effect. A gray pottery dish would be very effective as the final note in the harmonization.

A centerpiece with such vigorous color needs a white cloth and a white-and-gold or a plain green service.

Yellow, With Indigo, Red and Green

Our third arrangement takes yellow as the dominant and combines it with violet-blue (indigo) and red, and features green foliage as the third color in the harmony.

Jonquils can serve as the main theme and petunias and fuchsias add their several tones of purple. Those fuchsias that have scarlet calyxes or red sepals would be radiant in such a composition and lead up interestingly into the red, for which bleeding heart (Bikukulla) could be chosen. Green foliage of real interest should be lavishly combined with these flowers, so that the eye would not take the green for granted but be drawn toward it because of its fascinating shapes. Aspidistra leaves (which are very supple and can be bent into odd shapes between two moistened fingers) would be effective. Begonia leaves are handsome. Corydalis foliage is fern-like and, interspersed with bolder leaf forms, would etch a handsome background for the entire composition.

A yellow tablecloth and a low red-purple pottery dish would combine to produce a sunny arrangement.

In reproducing the whole spectrum band, which is our fourth problem, we can start with red, choosing red tulips, combining with them, even in the central mass, various hues of red, leading up to pink. This could be done entirely with tulips on one side of the composition, while on the other side the shade effect might be gained by the rose-red tones of the amaryllis (Belladonna Lily) and the flame-red of azaleas (R. calendulacea). Varying with yellow and orange the red-to-pink color areas, nasturtiums, tiger lilies, auratum lilies and gold-veined salpiglossis could be introduced and would play an interesting and rather unusual melody. The balance between the red-to-pink scale and the orange-to-gold might effectively be reversed on the two sides of the arrangement. The salpiglossis would lead very gently into the blue scale, for which freesias (Laura E. Richardson), blue anemones and blue hyacinths could be used with pleasing variety of forms and near them might be massed an interesting area of foliage, employing, perhaps, celsia, which has rosettes of green leaves, and curling artichoke leaves, if these are available, and rough-textured geranium leaves. As gray is extremely effective in mixing and blending colors, the gray foliage of the dusty miller could be used with discretion as a taming and harmonizing influence. Mignonette, tenderly gray-green, could also be used with this thought, as well as for its own great charm, as a modulation from the blue tones into the indigo and purple. These would ring true in clematis, purple-violet wallflowers, and iris.

Combining Hues

In this full spectrum combination so many hues are present that it is difficult to be dogmatic about the container or the table service most suitable, for on the proportions in which are mixed the different colors, hues and shades depend the final effect and, consequently, the background needed to develop its theme most full. I can see a bright blue vase and a blue-and-white service completing the picture handsomely; and I can also see a bright pink bowl and a rosy china service doing so. Each arranger must answer the question for herself according to the individuality of her work.

And so we pause on a question mark, which is as it should be, for this series of articles has not intended to supply a series of models for copying but to stimulate the imagination and originality of those who love to create designs in flower material.

(The other four articles in this series have been printed on the four preceeding Tuesdays.)

Desert Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quetta, Baluchistan

Wherever man decides to build up a community he will, somehow or other, find a means of cultivating the ground. Thus it was with Quetta in Baluchistan. By means of irrigation and careful conservation of the supply of water that ran down from the hills or was collected from the very infrequent rain showers, gardens were laid out and, with much experimentation, flourished in spite of hot sun, bitter winds and little water.

Quetta, on the whole, is a place with a floating population. Being mainly an army station, few people stay there for longer than three years. It is pleasing to note that the tenants of each bungalow, regardless of whether their stay is of long or short duration, endeavor to care for, and if possible improve, the condition of the garden. Even the most uninterested gardener becomes interested in Quetta. But, as one may guess, it is not always a simple matter, particularly for amateurs, to know when and how or what to plant in this unusual soil, and climate.

Fortunately, a woman, a keen gardener, was stationed in Quetta for three years and, during that time, she made a complete study of the problems peculiar to the district. Eventually she published a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Gardening in Quetta."

This pamphlet deals with practically everything the newcomer could wish to know. Advice is given as to position and shape of beds, so as to make the maximum use of the water; mixing of soil, and seasons for planting; the best method of arranging seedlings, and even instructions for making seed-boxes and a suggestion for covering them from the fierce rays of the sun.

The pamphlet, which also deals with vegetables, fruit and nut trees, vines, grass and bulbs, finishes with a list of flowers, their times of planting and replanting. The pamphlet concludes with a column of remarks garnered from her experience of each kind.

Quetta gardeners are indeed grateful for this excellent pamphlet and many of the pretty grounds probably owe a great deal to this gardener who was thoughtful enough to pass on the results of her experience.

Pruning Begonias

Fibrous rooted begonias are dormant this time of year and have dropped most of their leaves. However, along the topmost parts of their branches they are still clinging to a few leaves and the amateur who raises them is apt to give them a little soil food, a wee bit more water, and perhaps stir the soil around their roots to coax them back into a good humor, or to urge the former crisp sheen again to their leaves.

But in this treatment he is mistaken. If they show evidence of not wanting to take care of their stalks and leaves take their branches away from them. Also, remove all stalks that are over one year old.

All fibrous rooted begonias should be given a vigorous pruning at this time of year when they are most dormant. Use a sharp knife for the work and cut back all the old growth clear to the ground. In the case of the single-stalk specimens cut them back to within two or three "eyes" from the soil. This will leave two places for new growth to start from the old stalk and will force the roots to send up new stalks from the soil. If you want the new shoots to branch out instead of growing tall with a single stalk pinch the crown out as soon as the third set of leaves have formed.

All the cuttings and best leaves should be put into damp leaf mold and rooted for new plants. No true lath-house lover likes to throw away anything, even a leaf, which may be developed into a future plant.

Never give plant food to fibrous-rooted begonias. They like it and will send up rapid growth from it at first but, in the long run, it will harm the plant. Sifted leaf mold will produce good show plants—plants which will live year after year and stand the rigors of the change in seasons and those of transplanting.

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

Eighteenth Century Flemish Flower Painting.

Low-Spreading Farm Type

Remodeled From a House Disconsolate and Drab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Park Ridge, Ill.

DRAB old houses respond eagerly to persuasive treatment. All over the United States are many that could be converted into attractive residences; but perhaps none more devoid of interest than the one which we purchased and recently remodeled.

It had nothing to commend it except a lovely lot—by the side of which it stood like a veritable Nemesis, rigidly guarding shade and fruit trees, and by its forlorn aspect discouraging any attempt at modernization. However, as it was in the center of a suburban town near stores and transportation, we decided to buy it and with deft alterations and a liberal application of paint effect a drastic transformation.

My husband (who should have been an architect) intuitively sensed untold possibilities in the way of remodeling, and as soon as he had perfected a sketch embodying our ideas, we consulted an architect, who made the blueprints.

For years we had longed for a low-spreading "farmhouse" of early American inspiration, and in order to pattern our home along the lines of its cozy informality, it was necessary to drop the building down onto the ground, make the side the front, and move it back 24 feet to allow room for a wing.

After a new cellar was completed under what was to be the living room, the gaunt old frame was steered safely back the required distance, apparently none the worse for the journey. The waterproofed basement, light and airy from four recessed windows, houses the heating plant, and is separated from the old basement by a retaining wall with door.

The Ell

The addition, 24x20, is divided in the middle by a partition and contains the garage and laundry with double garage doors facing the street—one pair being false and paneled over on the inside of the laundry. This room adjoins the kitchen and is the acme of convenience with well placed lights for dark days, windows over the tubs and by the ironing board and a specially built table, six by three feet, for sorting clothes. There is a lavatory at one end and along the inside wall a back stairway to the second floor may be lifted up into the large storage space above laundry and garage when not in use. There is a door between garage and laundry, and at the rear of the garage an exterior entrance. Walls and ceilings of these two rooms are white above a four-foot natural pine wainscoting. The cement floor is painted a dark red.

There were five small rooms on the ground floor and a sufficient number of partitions were torn down and new ones put up to make a living room 21x15 (from the kitchen, pantry and a downstairs bedroom), a center hall, a dining room 13x11½, and a kitchen 16x9. Long narrow windows were boarded up and new openings cut for wide low ones, and trim, doors and sash consigned to the wood pile along with a goodly supply of lath and plaster.

As there were 10-foot ceilings downstairs, in order to remain faithful to early American traditions and develop the simple, old-fashioned living room we had in mind, with brick hearth and white paneling, the ceiling of this room was lowered two feet.

As we were supervising the work ourselves, we could indulge our building proclivities to the utmost, and as we went along there were some deviations from the original plans and changes made that seemed advantageous.

Old Bricks for Color

The mason was put out at having to build the outside chimney and the floor of the porch of used brick, but when we showed him what we had salvaged from the old center chimney for the fireplace, he was thoroughly disappointed with us. These bricks, some almost black, others shading from light to deep red, were laid out with an eye to color for him to place. A plain two foot mitered board separates the facing from the paneling which extends to the ceiling and out two feet on either side, and is, like the walls of the paneled hall, of random widths of pine, jointed and enameled a shade just off the white, as is all woodwork in the house.

Ancient iron fire dogs hold the logs, and at one side of the hearth is a spinning wheel. We love our old fireplace, reminiscent of the kitchens in the homes of the first settlers. Many a marshmallow has puffed up proudly on contact with its coals, and we have not been above broiling a steak over the embers! Even the mason admitted that it looked "pretty good," when he returned later to view the finished product.

Hand-wrought H hinges traveled all the way from a forge in North Carolina to complete the doors of the magazine cupboard below the open bookshelves, and add just the right touch to cupboard doors in the hall. Door knobs, window catches and pulls are black to correspond and very effective against the light woodwork. A picture on hinges swings back to reveal the radio resting on a shelf built in the inside wall of the living room, and directly opposite, in the hall, cupboard doors open to disclose the back with the telephone beside it. Below is a roomy woodbox.

Color Schemes

The three-foot paneling around the dining room, with blue latticed paper above, forms a pleasing background for the mahogany furniture with blue chair seats and the tan and blue rug. The maple floors in this room and in the hall were not disturbed, but refinished dark like the new oak floor of the living room. At the end of the dining room is a French door onto the porch. There are pewter brackets on the walls.

As to the kitchen, with its cream walls and woodwork and blue shelves beneath the spacious cupboards—the floor is covered with inlaid linoleum in a blue and tan pattern. There is a table-top stove in tan and cream with black trimmings, conveniently placed—blue on the cream chairs and blue and cream curtains at the two windows above the sink.

There was neither water nor heat in the old structure, and all plumbing fixtures are of a good grade of vitrolite enamel with faucets, shower and accessories of chromium.

The upper floor, consisting of two small bedrooms, a storeroom and a narrow passageway at the top of the stairs, was enlarged by running a continuous dormer across the back, making two spacious bedrooms. Three dormers, cut in the roof, give additional light and air and permit four deep eaves closets, or "linterns," as they were called in the old days, one on each side of the bedroom dormers, with hanging space on the inside wall and wide shelves opposite. There are four other closets of regulation height and size on the second floor—two in the master bedroom, one in the guest room and a linen closet, making 10 closets in all in the house. Each bedroom has three exposures and cross ventilation.

Two former closets added to the narrow passageway made a pleasant upstairs hall lighted by the middle dormer.

The dingy storeroom, opening off the hall between the two bedrooms, is now a bathroom resplendent in new trappings of white enamel and chromium with built-in tub, pedestal stand and trimmings of green. There is a second bath with shower off the guest room. Insulation in the upstairs ceilings and in all exposed walls insures a cool house in summer and a warm one during winter weather.

Over all is spread a roof of unstained red cedar shingles which slopes gracefully down to the white siding. Dark green shutters are to be added soon, and a low stone wall will, at some future date, separate the yard from the sidewalk. There is a three-rail "farm" fence between lawn and orchard where two symmetrical apple trees afford abundant fruit, and grapes colorful jelly, besides several pear and cherry trees. We might be in a farming community instead of adjacent to one of the largest cities in the world. GERALDINE THAYER.

Believe It or Not, This Friendly House of Early American Farmhouse Style Is the Result of Remodeling the Drab, Box-Like, Though Soundly Built Structure, Shown Below, Which Had Nothing to Recommend It But a Beautiful Lot.

Jardinieres

Many people fail to realize the need of suitable jardinieres for their plants. Pots for plants are made porous for the reason that air is needed at the bottom as well as the top of the plant. The jardiniere, if too small, will prevent this. The best one to use is that which is too large for the pot. An inverted saucer placed at the bottom of the jardiniere will keep the pot from resting on the bottom and allow it to get air at its roots. Also, if the jardiniere is not emptied of water frequently, the plant is forced to stand in the water, which is quite injurious to it. Before a plant is put in a porous pot, the pot should be thoroughly washed, so that all pores are open and after it is placed in the jardiniere, it should be kept clean.

Hobbies and Hints

Planning a Seedling Bed

Oregon

Dear Garden Friends:

The wide-awake gardener makes plans for the coming year while his garden is resting during the winter. One thing that can be planned is a seedling bed. I am so grateful that one was suggested to me three years ago, and I shall pass the thought on to you.

Select a piece of ground having good garden soil in partial shade and especially somewhat protected from the hot afternoon sun. My bed is about six feet from the house on the east side. It is about 4 by 8 feet. I use a 6-inch board for marking the rows. The things I plant are annuals, to be later transplanted to the borders, and perennials that do not bloom the first year. Sometimes I have only a few seeds of a plant and wish to save more, so leave that plant in the seedling bed where it can go to seed undisturbed. Markers may be used to indicate the rows, or one can enter the planting in a notebook.

Another use for the seedling bed is a place to transplant cuttings you have propagated in a slip box, such as was described in a letter to this column a year or so ago.

How many of our Garden Page readers are Garden Club members? I should like to hear from you and to learn about the activities of your club.

(Mrs.) N. H. P.

Right Handling of Seeds

Washington

Dear Friend:

Now that the spring catalogues are coming in, a few of my experiences might be of interest to other garden fans. I have found it better to pay a fairly high price for my seeds and be sure of good quality and high germination. Even the little plants are often more vigorous, due probably to the fact that a firm that sells for a fair price will see that the seeds are fresh. More attention is given to educating the customer about the right handling of seeds and plants, and this is true economy as it prevents loss.

I have learned that ordinary garden conditions are unsuitable for sweet pepper bushes. The same thing is true about blueberry plants. They need a good amount of decaying vegetation in the soil and more moisture than is common in most gardens. If any garden fans know more about it, it would be interesting to hear from them. By the way, the huckleberries that are native to this part of the Pacific Coast will not grow without rotten wood in the soil. They do not seem to need soil at all, as they often grow out of stumps that are several feet above the nearest soil.

Most of the evergreens here are easy to transplant successfully if one will choose a small plant and dig up at least four times as much earth as would seem to be necessary, and then reproduce forest conditions at least in part. I have found dogwoods difficult to grow, but if planted very shallowly and watered generously, they will do well. The last two years mine have bloomed both spring and fall. It is a beautiful sight to see a well-developed-tree with the big greenish white blossoms and berries from the first crop of bloom.

Many a packet of seeds has been a failure because the plants were not suited to any but a sub-tropical climate. It would be a great help if seedsmen would warn customers of this necessity for special treatment. For instance, two packages of Transvaal daisy seeds failed with me before I learned that the ordinary conditions here would not even germinate the seed.

Several packets of seed from Australia were planted two years ago, but nearly all the plants quit just as soon as our gloomy fall weather began. They did not wait for winter! It appears that they must have more sun than we have. Boronia hardenbergia have grown well and survive freezing weather. The former is a shrubby plant with a queer white, uninteresting blossom, and the latter is a bushy vine that looks interesting but has not yet bloomed. I must close or the Editor will surely use the shears.

(Mr.) P. L. W.

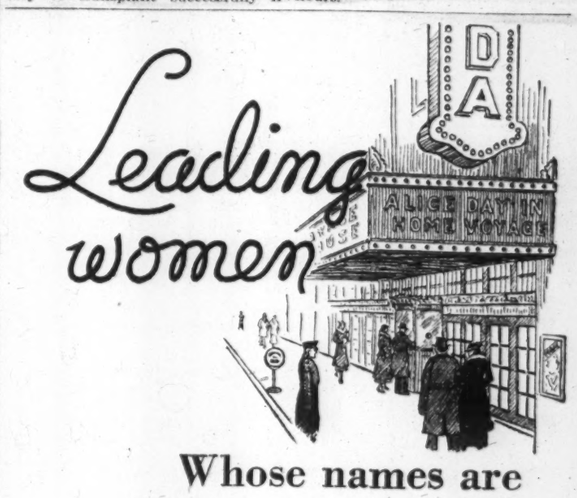
Unusual Vases

A woman in an antique china shop made the statement that women were clamoring for old-fashioned sugar bowls and water containers such as jugs and pitchers, as well as bottles, to use as containers for cut flowers.

It is surprising how well the old-fashioned tall sugar bowls with the oblong opening adapt themselves to the use of vases. One has memories of the beautiful colorings found in the china grandmother used. Many of the old water pitchers were made in color with all shapes imaginable, and they are really beautiful when filled with long-stemmed cut flowers.

If a round container is desired, the old cracker bowl used in grandmother's day cannot be excelled. If bottles and jugs are used, one must realize that they do not allow for the proper aeration of water, and the cut flowers so placed will be of short duration. If they are used, it is best to display single specimens.

As soon as flowers are cut, place them in cold water in a cool place, and do not arrange them for several hours.



Whose names are not in the Lights

Unheralded to the vast public which follows the stars on the silver screen are many women who have won renown within the movie industry—who are successfully doing interesting and specialized work of great importance.

These women and their unusual work form the basis for an unusual series of 12 articles, appearing weekly beginning February 6, in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A Dictionary For Children

It Not Only Rescues, but Teaches—and Ably

Home and School Round Table

By Millicent J. Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU happened to be about 12 years old and needed to look up in the dictionary the word "battlement," you would find something like this: "An indented parapet surmounting a wall." If you went on to look up "indented" you might find: "To notch; to bend out by indenture or contact; to serrate." If your courage still held good, and you sought out "parapet," you would learn that it was "a rampart or elevation of earth to protect soldiers." Perhaps "a breastwork, or a low wall or railing protecting the edge of a bridge." But how about the word, "surmounting." You discover that it means "to rise above and overtop," and also "to surpass" (which you aren't sure of) and "to exceed." By this time your "indented parapet surmounting a wall" (if you have lasted out this long) has got you so mixed up that you give up the chase. At least, if you happen to be about 12.

Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, professor of education, Columbia University, has had compassion on these youthful seekers for knowledge, and the result, "Thorndike-Century Junior Dictionary," published by Scott-Foresman and Company, Chicago, $1.32 is not only a crowning achievement as rescue work, but a genuine step forward in education.

Many a school dictionary has been published before. This, however, is something different. The definitions in the Thorndike-Century Junior are not pared-down versions of those in the big editions. On the contrary, many of the Junior definitions are longer. This, says the eminent teacher, is because children need simpler and fuller definitions than adults. Children also need sentences to show how the words are used; and quite often, pictures. Their background of reading for connotative meanings is incomplete. Their experience, too, is incomplete in certain definite ways. Some words press in upon them between the ages of 10 and 15, while others will not be needed until they are able to use effectively an adult unabridged dictionary. What should go into a dictionary that is truly to serve children, therefore, and how this material should be presented, cannot rightly be left to a group of dictionary editors, basing their selections largely upon space requirements, but must be the work of an educator.

A Quarter of a Century

Some 25 years ago Dr. Thorndike began this project. From the 10,000-000 words that he studied over a period of 17 years he selected the 25,000 most used. Five years ago he began on the definitions. He has built many of these around pictures, of which there are 1800 in the book. Illustrative sentences are generously provided, and inserted in a natural way, where they are the most clarifying; not attached at the end. Diacritical marks easy to follow, give the pronunciation. A condensed key to these is at the bottom of each right-hand page, and a fine, clear explanation among the early pages of the book. Here is a definition picked at random:

divide (di-vīd'), 1. to separate into parts. A brook divides the field. The river divides and forms two streams. 2. separate into equal parts. When you divide 8 by 2, you get 4. 3. to share. The children divided the candy. 4. to separate in feeling, opinion, etc. The school divided on the choice of a motto. 5. a ridge between the regions drained by two different river systems. *v. i., v. t., n.* 1.

The number 1 means that the word falls within the first thousand in frequency of use (also explained among the early pages of the book). The type we have used in reprinting this definition is fairly small, but the dictionary type, much larger, has been chosen for size, spacing, style, and arrangement on the page, with special regard to ease on children's eyes, after thorough experimenting.

The adult dictionary has its museum aspect. It includes hundreds of words scarcely ever used, and often advertises the inclusion of thousands of new words, many of them valueless to the majority of persons using it. Dr. Thorndike has rejected accepted traditions in choosing words for his millions of youthful students. The presence of a word in the "Junior" means its frequency of use, its entrance into the average child's reading somewhere along his mental travels between 10 and 15, or his possible need of knowing how to spell it. Sometimes, in fact, the very frequency of use has ruled out a word. Take "was", for instance. If it were not for a child's need of spelling this little verb, it would not have won a special place for itself. It has not, however, won a definition.

The ordinary school dictionary defines it as "a verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb be, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense." Dr. Thorndike points out that if the child did not know what the word "was" meant before he began, he would not be enlightened after reading all this. Instead he gives:

Was, (woz) Once there was a king. I was late to school yesterday. The candy was eaten. *a pt. of* **be.** 1.

"As far as the definition is concerned, you really don't need the word 'was' in the dictionary at all," he maintains. "By the time the child is old enough to use a dictionary, he will know the meaning of this word. But I have included it merely to give the child who may be uncertain about the spelling, the correct form."

Cross References

I like his use of simple terms to indicate restrictions of usage. Instead of "obsolete" he uses "not used now." Instead of "colloquial" he uses "in common talk," and so on. He has made interesting cross references that are bound to intrigue a child. "Sometimes reference is made from one word to another to give additional help or information," he explains in his "Notes on the Use of the Dictionary," which is written directly to the child. "For example, **aileron** at the end of its definitions says 'See the diagram under **airplane.**' On this diagram, *aileron* is shown with an arrow pointing out its location on the wing. . . . Under **wrote** it says 'See **write.**' *Write* gives all of the extra help needed."

I am frankly enthusiastic about this book. I could wish every school child between the ages of 10 and 15 might own a copy. Its method of presentation, and its understanding of the child's needs, are bound to arouse in many a youngster a genuine interest in words as real tools, and for more than a few it will nourish this interest until words become a means of speech color and form. We have no way of estimating how insistently and powerfully adult dictionaries have turned the young person away from a native interest in words and language. The child who learns early to consider the dictionary his friend and helper, will continue this attitude in adult life, making an easy transition to grown-up versions. Indeed, the junior dictionary is planned with this as one of its aims. One cannot but feel, therefore, that this new volume is to lay foundations for a better appreciation of language.

At any rate, from now on should Johnny and Barbara, eager with interest, look up "kangaroo," in the dictionary, they won't be faced with the discouraging fact that it is "a herbivorous marsupial mammal of Australia and adjacent islands." They will find out.

Views of a Chinese Library, Recently Established in Geneva—the First in the Western World to Be Founded and Managed by Chinese Scholars. While Europe Has Possessed Specialized Chinese Libraries, It Has Not Until Now Had One Which Seeks to Represent the Whole Range of Chinese Culture and Civilization. Upper Row, Left—Entrance-Gate to the Chateau de Montalegre, Present Quarters of the Bibliothèque Sino-Internationale. Center—Staircase With Famous Paintings of Modern China. Right—Reception Room in Chinese Style. Lower—Well-Lined Bookshelves in the Modern Chinese Section.

Sino-International Library

Fills a Gap in European Cultural Exchange

By Arthur A. Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHINA, mother of Eastern civilization, is ever in the limelight. Yet nowhere in the Western world was there a Chinese library representative of the whole culture of China. To fill this need in Sino-world cultural relations, the Sino-International Library at Geneva was founded recently. It is a unique repository of Chinese knowledge, revealing a hitherto unknown world to Western scholars and students. Indeed, it is a China in miniature—the first Chinese library in Europe, or the Western world for that matter, founded and managed by Chinese scholars.

Dr. T. Hu, formerly director of foreign scientific relations of the Academy of Peiping, is the director, who conceived and put through the idea with the help of distinguished Chinese educators. As president of the Association of Chinese Students in Germany for many years, he saw the gap in European cultural exchange. His idea won the co-operation of men high in Chinese intellectual life.

Prof. Li Yu-ying, founder of the Franco-Chinese Institute at Lyons and member of the National Academy of Peiping; Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, president of Central Academy at Nanking; Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, Minister of Education; Professor Wu-Tsu-Fe; Chinese philosopher and reformer, and leaders of official China, voted support. In Europe, M. Herriot of France, the late Dr. Becker of Germany, and Dr. Rajchman of Geneva gave unstinting aid.

So successful has been the library that in a few months it has been compelled to move to more spacious quarters, Bibliothèque Sino-Internationale—as it is known in Europe—now occupies the Chateau de Montalegre, a stately castle in Baroque style, commanding a marvelous view of the city, lake and mountains. It plans to erect its own Chinese-style building with the most modern library equipment. A branch has been opened in Shanghai, and one is in the process of formation in New York.

Specialized Collections

It was only in the nineteenth century that methodical efforts were made to understand Chinese culture. The collector's first interest was in art. Later, literature and philosophy and religion were included. In a relatively short period, however, substantial progress was achieved. Today, Europe does not lack Chinese libraries.

These libraries, however, are all specialized, according to the needs and tastes of the founders. Thus the League of Nations library is devoted mainly to politics and economic development of China, and Musée Guimet at Paris to Chinese art, the National Library at London to Chinese geography, the library of the University of Florence to literature concerning Marco Polo.

The Sino-International seeks to be representative of the whole range of Chinese culture and civilization, ancient and modern. Already it possesses the greatest collection of Chinese books in Europe. It has 200,000 Chinese stitched books and 10,000 European bound volumes. Sixty-five per cent are Chinese volumes, 25 per cent are translations or in Western tongue, and the remaining 10 per cent are books about the Occident. The library receives a copy of every current book published in China, so that modern as well as ancient China is available.

While the Sino-International gives due place to literature, art and philosophy it has a formidable collection of ancient scientific books. There are books on Chinese achievements in medicine and mathematics about which the West knows little. Gynecology is treated in a work by Fu-Cheng of the Ming period. Long before the West knew anything, psychology had been the object of scientific research in China. It was popular during the Ming period (1368-1643), and Chen Shih-juen work, which the library lists, is well known. One of the oldest books in hydraulics was written by a Chinese during the Sung dynasty. Ssan-Jau delved into the science of jurisprudence as far back as 360 B. C. Finance was the object of speculation by Hong Tsuen in the Sung epoch.

As a central sinological office, the library is compiling a general catalog embracing all works related to China. The library has four bibliographies: First, sinological works in general; second, Chinese works translated into European languages; third, European works translated into Chinese, and fourth, a bibliography of sinologic works by Japanese.

Social Cultural Center

Sino-International is more than a library. It has developed into an East-West social cultural center. This fall it organized linguistic courses, and will soon open a series of lectures on modern sinology. In its own halls, it presented last July an exhibit of Chinese paintings, drawings, costumes, embroideries and stone inscriptions. It maintains a permanent exhibit room where editions de luxe, epigraphic copies, manuscripts, provincial chronicles are on display. Special collections are arranged to do anniversary honor to such figures as Confucius, Sun Yat-sen, Mencius.

The outstanding cultural effort in the library's young life has been the "Exhibition of Chinese Art," which it arranged recently at the Kursaal of Geneva. It was so well received that it will be staged annually. The show gave a comprehensive survey of Chinese art, in all epochs, in all mediums, including bronze, crystal, wood, ivory, stone.

In Europe almost all large libraries now have a Chinese deposit. Some are noted. The Preussische Staatsbibliothek of Germany, with 56,095 Chinese stitched books, is the biggest in Europe. McGill University in Montreal has the Gest Research Library with more rare Chinese books than all the Chinese libraries on the American continent. The Sino-International is ready to give authentic aid to librarians in starting Chinese deposits, large or small, even willing to send qualified officials on the scene.

As an information center, it serves scholars and all interested in things Chinese. It advises students working on dissertations, loans pertinent material that is hard to get, exchanges sinological works with libraries and individuals—in fact, performs many services that will speed the interchange of culture between the East and West.

Books Earn New Ones For Town Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an Iowa town people kept coming into the library day after day to try and get one of the new books to read. But they found there were none of the latest books in the town library. Upon inquiry they discovered the library had all it could do to keep the institution open, let alone put in circulation any more books. One thoughtful reader worked out a plan that makes this library able today to loan many new books at no cost to the library board.

Calling upon the town people to contribute any late book they were willing to part with, the librarians proposed to put such books on a 'pay shelf.' Here, for three cents a day, anyone can take out one of these books and the funds thus obtained are put into more new books, which in turn earn additional volumes for the shelf.

"We have now many copies of new books earning another book for our library," beamed the librarian, "and we have sometimes two and three copies of popular books that have been donated and these help to swell the new-book fund continually."

Most people do not particularly care to own many of the new books after they have been read by the family, and the way this library is handling a situation which many libraries are facing could be tried out in any community.

By Brogi, Florence

International Students' Club in Florence, Italy
The Old Palace of the "Arte della Lana" (Guild of Wool) in Which the Club Is Housed.

Florence, Italy

With the aim of providing wider hospitality for the many foreign students who come to Florence the Foreign Students' Club has recently been inaugurated with quarters in the fine eleventh-century Palace of the Guild of Wool, now the property of the Italian Dante Society.

The club hopes to stimulate interest in the intellectual life of Florence by promoting intercourse, encouraging reading, arranging meetings of all kinds and thus enable the students to enrich their experience here with something more than merely classroom learning. It will remain open in the evenings and thus prove an especial boon to those to whom evening in a foreign city might be a somewhat lonely time.

The club is in direct contact with the Education Bureau and entirely under the management of the Representative Committee of Cultural Institutions. It promises to be of real value to the students themselves, and also, indirectly, a satisfaction to distant families, who will be happy to feel that their young people may find a hospitable and friendly resort in their leisure hours in a foreign land.

Expression in the Voice

Awakened Interest in Others Gives It Tone Color

Short Cuts to Better Speech—14

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be helpful to consider briefly still a third way by which variety, color, richness, and, above all else, a sympathetic quality can be brought into the voice. This is by means of cultivating the dramatic instinct. This is the ability to see things from another's viewpoint. Attention to this will reward one tremendously by giving one increasing tolerance and depth of sympathy for others. It is the dramatic instinct which enables one to wing his words so that they fly straight into the heart of another and nestle there for his comfort and delight. Without it the voice is apt to be cold, cruel, harsh, and critical.

The dramatic instinct, Dr. Curry says, is "the realization by the individual of the motives and life of others." He goes on to say: "We find that different people do not always feel alike, may have different motives, different experiences, different points of view. Very early an instinct awakens in us that enables us to see things as others see them, to put ourselves in their place. The dramatic instinct is of the utmost importance. Without it we would be selfish, moody. By its power we are forced out of ourselves, develop altruistic feelings, and appreciate the lives and motives of others."

One way to develop this is by studying and reading orally excerpts which deal with widely different characters, including those who vary greatly from us. In reading these selections we should give particular heed to characterization—that is to sympathetically understanding and portraying the characters involved. One eminent teacher of speech said that she often observed that individuals studying one of Shakespeare's characters for amateur portrayal were greatly changed for the better in their own character—with, of course, a corresponding improvement in speech. The great characters taught nobility and grandeur, she said; the unworthy ones taught tolerance and compassion.

The books by Dr. S. S. Curry, "Foundations of Expression" and "Spoken English," which have been referred to in a previous article, will offer some practice exercises in this. One can also find plenty of excellent material in plays by the best dramatists of today. Many of these are published in book form, often in collections. Some collections include parts of several plays selected from the better works of the different dramatists. These are especially helpful for the student of speech.

A woman was reading the magnificent passage in the eighth chapter of I Kings, where Solomon is speaking at the dedication of the temple. Her reading was cold, colorless, uninteresting and dull, in so far as such a magnificent passage could be dull. She was asked to try to make her reading broader in concept, more inclusive. She immediately began to read louder with more hit-hard emphasis. She was then asked to lay down her book and try to get a better understanding of the situation.

Understanding Character

What kind of man was Solomon? Wise. Of course, everyone knows that from the old adage, "As wise as Solomon." But what more did she know about him as an individual, and did she really understand his nature, and if she didn't how could she hope to read his words with sympathy? What kind of people was he talking to, and what was their reaction to his words? What did she know about them? She admitted that these questions never entered her thought. It was then pointed out to her that, as human beings, Solomon, David, the Apostle John, Washington, Lincoln, Napoleon, and all others are made up of various combinations of characteristics, and if one is to read their words with understanding, he must have some comprehension of these distinguishing characteristics. Macbeth, Hamlet, Juliet—all the characters of great drama are likewise different and can by no means be lumped off as "just folks," if their words are to be thought-compelling and are to ring with sincerity and truth.

The woman saw the point and promised to give more heed to the idea of characterization in her reading. As she did so, not only did her voice become richer, fuller, and more adequate, but her sympathies broadened and her thinking became more universal.

One leaves with regret a subject so full of fruitage for better speech, but space does not permit of further discussion of the dramatic instinct. It is hoped, however, that speech enthusiasts will continue to give attention to this idea and let it unfold to them, as there is no end to the good it will bring into their experience.

Phrasing Again

We have now to consider another subject of major importance—that of phrasing (or grouping). This was referred to in a previous article in discussing the subject of rhythm in speech. There it was pointed out that since speech is made up of expressed ideas, the unit of speech is the idea, not the word; that around each idea cluster all the words that belong to it and make it up; that an idea may consist of one word or of many; and that between these ideas there are pauses of longer or shorter duration. This, very simply stated, is the theory of oral speech, whether one uses his own words (as in speaking) or those of another (as in reading).

Although the fundamentals underlying speaking and reading are exactly the same, it is usually easier to understand and apply them in reading than in speaking. When one has before him the ideas already clothed in words, he has nothing to think about but their presentation. In speaking, on the other hand, one's thought is more or less diverted by having to give attention to gathering the ideas as well as to finding the best way in which to set them forth. Besides, reading furnishes a greater variety of material upon which to practice the fundamentals. The speech student is, therefore, urged to do some oral reading in this connection, whether he is interested in the subject for itself or not.

Depends on the Sense

Phrasing depends entirely on the sense which the reader sees in the printed words. It is, therefore, entirely a mental process. For this reason it is sometimes said that if one thoroughly understands what he is reading, he will phrase correctly. This is true theoretically, but it doesn't always work out exactly so in practice for two reasons, both technical. The one is that if one's ear is faulty, his voice will often play him tricks, so that he may think he is saying a thing one way when perhaps he is really saying it quite the opposite. The other is that through lack of experience the voice is not always able to follow the thought of the reader, which means that it needs more practice.

For instance, in the phrase "the grace of God," or "the glory of God" there is little doubt that the average reader understands the thought perfectly. And yet I have often heard these phrases (or ideas) broken up by a falling inflection and read "the grace (downward inflection) of God (down);" and "the glory (down) of God (down)." In these cases it is not lack of intelligence that causes faulty grouping, but an inaccurate ear which does not recognize the difference between the downward and the upward inflection. This is the same thing as when one mentally understands the crawl stroke in swimming but cannot execute it until he has become master of his body.

The subject of phrasing will be further discussed in the next article.

(This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.)

The English School Journey Association is opening a campaign for the acquisition of a chain of hostels in Britain for the use of school children from other countries. At present the association has one hostel situated in the Isle of Wight.

The hostels will be used by parties of school children who visit Britain from Europe. These visits are becoming frequent. Last year 10,000 British children visited foreign countries in school parties.

Reciprocal visits are being paid by European school children to Britain in larger and larger numbers every year, and the new hostels are required for their accommodation.

Arithmetic To Be Simplified

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

AS THE result of a pamphlet issued to schools by the Board of Education, arithmetic will be simplified in English schools. The pamphlet is entitled "Senior School Mathematics," but it deals with junior schools as well, to a certain extent.

Formal and lengthy arithmetical examples which do not arise in everyday life are to be abandoned. Work is to be based on common experience. Much of it should be mental, only the answers being written down. In written work certain rarely used rules, such as long multiplication of money, are not to be taught to young children. Sums in weights and measures are to be based upon things actually handled, used or experienced. Algebra and geometry should be taught, not as formal subjects in the early stages, but as commonsense adaptations of arithmetic. Difficult and rarely used material is to be abandoned in the case of the majority of the pupils.

For girls less time is to be allowed for the subject than for boys, because the occupations of girls and women do not, as a rule, make such large demands on mathematics as do those of boys and men. For example, money transactions will be more prominent than mensuration, though simple mensuration is required, e. g., in the arranging of furniture and floor-coverings in rooms of given size.

The syllabus recommended is designed to give the minimum equipment essential to everyday life. A person should be able, for example, to check the inferences drawn from statistics as given in his daily paper, to apprehend the items of his demand notes for rates and taxes, and to show sufficient understanding of local and national finance to make him an intelligent voter. He should be able to study a price list or a prospectus and decide which is the most profitable line for purchase or investment. He should be able to look at columns of figures, say the prices of coal and gas over a term of years, and deduce any simple inferences that may be possible.

Graphs are recommended because of the need in ordinary life of the consideration of the dependence of one quantity on another; for example, the relation between the height and age of a child, the course of prices, the growth of population and the dependence of prices on output.

Geometry is of great use in everyday life. The simple fact that the diagonal of a field is shorter than the total length of two sides is as useful and practical a fact as the fact that the length multiplied by the breadth gives the area of a floor. The actual handling and measuring of objects is recommended as essential in this branch of the subject. The objects will include handicraft models, furniture, and in rural schools hencoops, lean-to sheds and similar things. Here, as in all branches, utility forms the basis of theory—and theory can be either quite simple, or can be carried to any stage of difficulty suited to the ability of the pupils concerned.

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Listed Stock Quotations

New England Telephone Earnings Show Improvement in 1934

Commodity and Money Markets

Trading Activity Still Quiet And Prices Are Down

Losses Are Not Important and a Few Issues Hold Relatively Firm

By Forrest Price

Nearly everything went down.

Although still quiet the stock market was a little more active today than yesterday as prices receded.

Only in a few cases were losses important. Most stocks were off fractionally.

Total sales for the day approximated 375,000 shares.

Reason for the decline was that people did not wish to buy securities while the gold clause ruling was still pending in the Supreme Court.

It was simply a case where there were more sellers than buyers.

Not the slightest hint has been forthcoming from the Supreme Court what the decision will be, but opinion is growing that it will be against the Government.

Stocks were off anywhere from 1 to more than 3 points, and few were able to show the plus sign at the close of the market.

Union Pacific was notably weak, losing more than 3 points; the preferred was down 3. Atchison was off 1½ and Atlantic Coast Line and Illinois Central off 1 each.

Homestake Mining, a wide mover, dropped 7 points.

The Studebaker issues were weak. The preferred dropped 3 and the common a good fraction.

Shares losing 2 points or so included Goodrich first preferred, Allied Chemical and Bethlehem Steel preferred.

Other weak spots included both of the U. S. Steel issues, Consolidated Gas preferred, Otis Steel prior preferred and Inland Steel.

Bonds just drifted. Some of the lower-priced rail issues were soft. Other groups marked time.

Commodities did not lend much encouragement to the securities market. Wheat dropped to the lowest level on this downward movement. Cotton was quiet and steady.

If any think that the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange will never approach that of pre-depression days, they need only to keep track of the constantly increasing bank deposits.

The Federal Reserve Board's weekly report of the member banks in 91 cities as of Jan. 30 shows increases of $111,090,000 in net demand deposits, $5,000,000 in time deposits and $38,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.

Heavy bank deposits are doing none any good—not even the banks. This money must be put to work, and it will be as soon as some of the big financial problems are settled. The major portion of it will go into carefully selected securities.

The report that the New York Stock Exchange will not close when the gold clause decision is rendered by the Supreme Court but will adopt measures to prevent wild fluctuations is regarded as a very reassuring step.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wall Street was still a little uneasy today as bewilderment over the gold-clause cases persisted.

Stocks, generally, pointed downward in activity that was considerably more pronounced than in the preceding session. Most of the news was not bearish, but speculative forces were unable to stir up much bullish enthusiasm in the face of Supreme Court uncertainties.

Shares of Homestake Mining dropped 7 points on a few transfers, Studebaker preferred was off 3 and Bethlehem Steel preferred lost more than 2.

Others down a point or so included Union Pacific, Santa Fe, U. S. Steel preferred, Inland Steel, Johns-Manville, Air Reduction and Allied Chemical.

Fractional Losses

Among fractional losers were du Pont, U. S. Steel common, Chrysler, General Motors, N. Y. Central, Studebaker common and Douglas Aircraft.

While American Telephone yielded nearly a point, Consolidated Gas, North American and Public Service of New Jersey were only slightly in arrears. General Electric, Case, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck were about even.

Heaviness of Studebaker was attributed partly to belief of some holders that the old issues are out of line with the stock of the recently organized company which, on a "when-as-and-if" basis was being quoted informally at between 4 and 5.

Utility issues did not reflect any great uneasiness over Washington advices that the President was resuming discussions of holding company legislation with administration heads.

Bond Trading Apathetic

The bond market remained in deep inertia today, and quotations showed minor changes except in a few scattered issues.

Small selling orders in certain of the secondary rails proved a severe test of quality and quantity of bonds, and prices yielded some ground. This happened in the case of Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, which dropped back 1 point to 52; New York Central 5s, off 1¼ at 62¾, and Southern Pacific 4½s at 65. Off half a point.

Other corporate groups continued an idle drifting course pending some development to sharpen trading interest.

High-grade investment issues like American Telephone 5s and Santa Fe 4s appeared on the tape ⅛ to ¼ of a point below the previous finals. Consolidated Gas 5½s, National Dairy 5¼s and Texas Corporation 5s were bought at slightly better levels.

Trading in U. S. Governments was perfunctory. Some of the Treasury issues worked a shade higher. Home Loan 2¼s were down 2-32nds of a point.

German, Italian and Japanese loans accounted for a large part of the early trading in the foreign department. These and one or two other classifications were moderately higher.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 4	Last Feb. 2
7¼	6½	..	Adams Express	1200	6½	6	6	6½
88	84¾	3	Adams Exp pf	20	88¾	88½	88¾	..
33½	29⅝	2	Adams Millis	100	29½	28½	29½	..
9¼	8	..	Addressograph	200	8¾	8¾	8½	9
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
7⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅜	7½	7½	7¾
115⅜	109½	3	Air Reduction	100	110¼	110½	110½	111½
20⅛	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	600	17¼	16⅝	17	17⅜
1⅞	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7	5	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	700	4½	4½	4½	4½
6⅜	3½	..	All pf xw (h) 100		4¼	4¼	4¼	3½
141	132⅞	6	Allied Chem	400	135	134	134	136¼
17⅜	15½	..	Allis-Chalmers	1200	16½	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	300	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
3⅝	3⅛	..	Amal Leather	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
56⅞	48½	2	Amerada	200	55	55	55	56½
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	900	54½	53¾	54	54¾
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	15¾	15¼	15½	15¼
8⅛	6⅞	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
67⅝	57⅞	..	Am Crys Sug pf	240	64	63¼	63¼	63⅞
122¼	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	120¼	120	120	..
117⅝	110	4f	Am Can	900	113⅛	112¼	112¼	114½
185	181¼	7	Am Can pf	100	183½	183½	183½	183½
20¼	17	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¼	17	17	17½
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
9⅜	8	..	Am Chain	100	8	8	8	..
40½	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	40	40	40	..
69	67¼	3f	Am Chicle	100	67	67	67	66½
3⅛	3	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5⅛	4	..	Am & For Pow	2800	4	4	4	4¼
20⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	18
17	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	13½	13½	13½	..
8½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2000	6½	6	6	6½
13	11¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	11¼	11	11	11⅜
4⅜	3½	..	Am Ice	1100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
⅞	½	..	Am La France (h)	300	½	½	½	⅝
6	4	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	80	4¼	4¼	4¾	..
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	300	17½	17	17	17⅜
56½	48¼	..	Am Loco pf	400	48½	48	48	..
16½	14¼	..	Am Metal	400	16	15⅞	16	16
3¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
12½	10⅝	1¼	Am Rad & St S	300	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
14⅜	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	13½	13	13	13
16⅛	13¾	..	Am Radiator	3000	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅞
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	3000	20½	20	20⅛	20½
72¼	67	4	Am Safety Razor	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	72⅜
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
26¼	22	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	22	22	22	22
40⅛	34	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	34¼	33⅜	33½	34¼
125⅜	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	121	121	121	121
18¼	14¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16⅛	16½	16½	16¾
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	200	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅛
67	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	60½	60½	60½	60¼
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	128	128	128	..
106¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	104½	104	104¼	104¾
6¾	4½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
19⅜	13⅛	..	Am Type F pf (h)	10	14½	14½	14½	..
14⅞	12½	1	Am Wat W & E	900	12⅞	12½	12½	12¾
9¼	7½	..	Am Woolen	700	7½	7½	7½	..
45½	36½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	38¾	38¼	38¼	39
1¾	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6½	4⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	300	4¾	4½	4½	..
12⅜	10¼	..	Anaconda Cop	2800	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
39¾	36	1	Archer Daniels	400	37⅛	36⅞	37	..
102¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	200	101½	101	101½	101¾
6⅛	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	2400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
70¾	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1000	67½	66⅞	66⅞	67½
6⅜	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..
13⅜	10½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	10½	10½	10½	..
95	67⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	92	92	92	..
55⅝	43¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	3500	47½	47⅛	47⅜	44
86½	77⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	77¾	75½	76	..
25⅛	22⅞	..	Atl Coast Line	700	28⅜	27½	27¾	29
7	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	80	5	5	5	..
25⅝	22⅞	1	Atl Refining	500	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
42	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	100	39	39	39	..
109	108¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	107	107	108	108
7¾	6	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
23¾	22¾	..	Auburn Auto	900	23¼	22¾	23¼	23½
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	9¾	9½	9⅝	10
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾

—B—

6¾	5½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
26¾	22	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	20½	20	20	20¾
14⅞	10⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	2700	11¾	10⅝	10⅞	11¼
17⅞	13½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	13¾	13⅛	13½	..
17⅞	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	13¾	13⅛	13½	..
10	8⅜	7	Banger & Ar pf	20	110	110	110	..
7	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
18	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
17½	14⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	15⅛	14⅞	15	15⅜
17⅜	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind La	400	16	15¾	15¾	16
34⅝	29¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	900	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
7¾	6¾	..	Beth Steel pf	200	70	68½	68½	71
13⅜	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
23¼	20	.40	Bloomingdale	30	20	20	20	..
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	700	8¾	8⅜	8¾	9
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54	53½	53½	54
97	90	4f	Bon Ami A	50	95⅞	95½	95⅝	95
25¾	23½	1.60	Borden	500	24½	24¼	24¼	24½
31¼	28⅛	1f	Borg Warner	1400	29½	29	29	29⅝
3	2⅞	..	Botany A pf (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
29	25⅛	2	Briggs Mfg	2300	26	25⅛	25½	26
26	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	200	25	25	25	..
43½	36⅜	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41½	40⅝	40¾	42⅛
3½	2	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2	2	2	..
52	48¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	49	49	49	49½
6⅝	5⅜	2f	Bucyrus Erie	500	6	6	6	6
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
5¼	4¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
15	11⅞	..	Bullard	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
15¾	14½	.60	Burroughs Add	500	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
3½	2⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	200	2	2	2	2¼
2	1⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
1¾	1¼	..	Butterick (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20⅜	16¼	..	Byers	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜

—C—

40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	700	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	38⅞
4½	3¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
11⅝	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9¼	9	9	9⅛
16⅝	13	1	Canada Dry	700	13⅛	13	13	13
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	13
43	37½	2f	Capital Admin	20	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
67	60	2	Capital Admin pf	1200	54½	53¼	53⅝	54
90	92	4	Case Threshing pf	20	94	94	94	..
40⅜	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	500	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	39
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2500	29⅞	29½	29¾	60¼
4	2⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
25½	18⅜	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	10	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	23	23	23	23
47	38½	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	40½	39⅜	40	40½
44⅞	38¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	39½	39	39	39⅛
45⅜	41¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	42¼
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
5⅜	4⅜	..	Chi & N'western	800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
10⅜	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	8¼	8	8	8¼
7⅜	6	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6	6	6	6¼
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	23½	23½	23½	22⅞
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¾
43½	34	..	Childs Company	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
71½	55½	1	Chrysler	4400	56⅞	56⅛	57	56¾
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	90	90	90	..
1⅛	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	700	⅞	½	⅝	⅝
6⅞	4½	..	City Store A (h)	300	6	5½	5½	..
18⅛	16⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	900	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16½
102½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102	102	102	..
15¾	12⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	300	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅜
5½	4⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
28½	21	..	Colo Fuel pf (h)	20	21½	21½	21½	22
19⅜	17	..	Colo & Southern	30	17½	17½	17½	18
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	1900	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	800	58¼	57¾	58¼	58¼
40	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	35¾	35¼	35¾	..
17	13½	3.40	Columbian Carb	1600	71	69¼	71	70
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	300	42⅞	42½	42¼	42⅞
112	103⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	111	111	111	111
23	20½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	21	21	21	20¾
23⅞	20⅝	.60	Comm Solvents	3000	20¾	20	20	20¾
62¼	53⅜	2f	Comm Inv Tr	500	57¼.5	6⅝	57	57¾
13⅜	11⅜	..	Comwlth & So	2000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
36	29¼	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	4000	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35¾
35⅞	32¼	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
500	500	..	Consol Ins Ind	500	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	..
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	1000	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20¾
22⅜	19	1	Consol Gas	6000	19⅜	19	19⅛	19¼
82	77½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	78	77½	77½	78¾
8¾	7½	.42e	Consol Oil	1900	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
112	107½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
1⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	11	..	Container A	800	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
5⅛	4⅛	..	Container B	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
6¾	5⅜	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅝	5½	5½	..
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50⅜	46¾	4	Cont Baking pf	100	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	66⅛	65⅝	65⅞	66
34	30⅜	1.20f	Cont Insurance	1000	31	31	31	32
13¼	9¾	..	Cont Motors	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
19⅛	16¼	.50e	Cont Oil	1600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅞
47	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	50	46⅜	46	46⅜	46¼
66⅞	62¼	3	Corn Products	1200	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	63⅛
151½	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	150½	150½	150½	..
67⅜	53⅜	..	Cots	300	57⅞	53⅜	53⅜	..
36⅞	35⅜	2f	Cream of Wheat	1300	37	36½	37	36½
14⅜	12½	..	Crosley Radio	300	13½	13	13¼	13¼
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
5⅜	4⅛	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	400	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
6⅜	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
47	40½	..	Cuban AmS pf	50	42¼	42	42	42⅞
22⅞	18¼	..	Curtis Publishg	100	19	19	19	19
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	96	96	96	..
3	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10⅜	7⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
81	73¼	7	Cushman 7½	20	81	81	81	..

—D—

8	7⅜	.10b	Davega St	300	8	8	8	..
30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	1300	27½	26½	27	27⅞
20¾	18	.50g	Deere & Co pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20¾
43½	34	..	Del & Hudson	300	34½	34	34	34⅞
18⅛	14⅜	..	Del Lack & W	1400	15	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
4¾	3½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
29¾	26½	1f	Diamond Match	400	29	28¾	28⅝	29¼
39½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	400	36⅛	35½	35½	36⅜
12⅜	11¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
24⅜	20⅝	..	Douglas A	1300	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22¾
15⅞	14½	1½e	Dresser A	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..
17½	13⅜	1	Duplan Silk	400	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	..
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2900	93¾	93	93	93¾
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	130	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105½

—E—

117¾	110½	4f	Eastman Kodak	900	112½	112	112	112⅞
145½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	144	144	144	145½
20¼	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1100	18¾	18½	18½	18
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	24	23½	23⅞	24⅛
108½	107	7	Elec Auto L pf	50	108¼	107⅜	108¼	108
8⅛	4⅜	..	Elec Boat	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5
9¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	8½	8½	8¼	8½
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7¼	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	6	6	6	6⅛
8½	6¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	7	6¾	7	7¼
45½	43	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
⅞	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1400	⅝	½	½	½
128	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	127¼	127¼	127½	..
18	17	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	18	18	18	..
5	5	..	Equitable Oil Bldg	100	5	5	5	5
14	10½	..	Erie RR	300	11	10⅞	10⅝	11⅛
15¼	12¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
12	10⅜	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
22⅞	18	.50	Evans Products	400	20½	19⅝	20½	20½
5	3½	..	Exchange Buffet	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½

—F—

20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
80	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	75	75	75	76
6	4⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	150	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
1¼	1	..	Fed Water Serv	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
34½	30⅜	1.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	31¼	31	31	..
94⅜	92	6	Firestn T&R pf A	020	92⅜	92¼	92¾	92⅞
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	800	48⅛	48	48	48
6⅜	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	3	3	3	..
17⅛	13⅜	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	14	13¾	13¾	14½
77	70	..	Foster-Wheel pf	30	70	70	70	..
10½	7⅝	..	Foundation	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	..
28	23	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	400	23¼	23	26¼	23¼
13½	10½	..	Fox Film A	300	10⅝	10½	10½	..
45	35¼	..	Franklin Sim pf	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
26	20½	1	Freeport Texas	1100	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	21½
120½	117½	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	117½	117½	117½	..
12	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	20	9	9	9	..

—G—

7⅝	6½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7	7	7	7
38¼	35⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	400	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
18⅞	15⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
8¾	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	300	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
7⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	400	6¾	6½	6⅝	..
24⅜	20⅛	.60	Gen Electric	8200	23¼	23	23⅛	23⅛
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp 1400		11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32
34⅜	32⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1800	34¾	34	34	34
⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	3200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14	14	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	14	14	14	..
61¾	57½	3.30e	Gen Ital Edison	100	61⅜	61¾	61¾	61⅜
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	200	61¼	60½	60½	61¼
34¼	30⅜	1	Gen Motors	7600	30⅝	30⅜	30½	31
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	111¼	110¾	110¾	..
3⅜	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
22¾	17⅜	.60f	Gen Print Ink	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
30	24¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	24¾	24¾

Commerce and Finance

Powers Now Sought for Reserve System, Akin to Central Bank

Business and Industry

Exchange Likely Will Remain Open On Gold Decision

N. Y. Stock Market, Chicago Board and Others to Act as Occasion Requires

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Action was taken yesterday by the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and several of the smaller exchanges to assure control over trading in securities and commodities as the verdict of the high court on the Administration's monetary reforms, is being made known, if such control should be needed. When the decision and the market's reaction to it is known, the various exchanges can only then decide the next step.

Although there has been much loose talk that the New York Stock Exchange would close down when the Supreme Court hands down its ruling on the gold clause cases, there is excellent reason to believe that this would not be the result of action taken by the governing body of the exchange. The Securities and Exchange Commission has the power to close all the exchanges with permission of the President in times of a national emergency.

Adverse to Closing

The attitude of the exchange is to maintain a market place for securities as long as it is possible and it is adverse to shutting its doors to traders except in extreme crises. This only happened twice in the last two decades. Rather than suspend trading, the exchange prefers to adopt measures to effect a balance of prices and sales to prevent demoralization of the market such as it frequently did in the hectic markets of 1923 and 1933.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange met in special session yesterday morning and agreed to maintain close surveillance of trading in stocks after the decision is announced. Each of the 42 governors of the exchanges is empowered to curb violent price swings in particular issues by holding up transactions. This device is designed to prevent violent fluctuations.

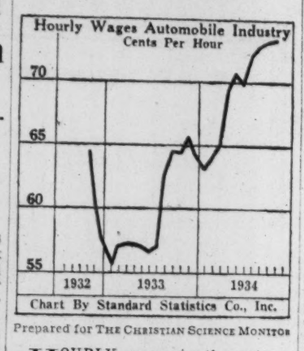
Action Now Uncertain

It is impossible at this moment for the exchange to say definitely what course it will follow until it is known what the Supreme Court's decision will be. Whatever the decision, it may cause some stocks to have a large rise and some to have a large fall.

Officials of the Chicago Board of Trade received power to suspend trading temporarily in both stocks and commodities on the day of the decision if the ruling is handed down in business hours. The president of the Chicago mercantile exchange received like power. Similar action had been taken by the Chicago Stock Exchange early last week.

The president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was authorized to suspend all trading temporarily if, in his opinion, "an emergency exists." Officials of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange decided to take no action, however, barring unforeseen developments.

Auto Wage Rise In Two Years 35 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOURLY wages in the automobile industry, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have risen more than 35 per cent in the last two years.

The latest important advance was last spring, when, under the presidential settlement of threatened strikes, pay scales were boosted to offset the simultaneous 10 per cent cut to 36 hours in the work week.

The average rate in the fall was just under 75 cents an hour.

Trade Commission Argues Utilities Much Overvalued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—In another report to the Senate yesterday, summarizing some of its findings following a six-year investigation, the Federal Trade Commission severely criticized what it believed to be flagrant overcapitalization of various holding, sub-holding and operating companies in the utility field and which it held was reflected in excessive rates and other evils. It stated that writeups aggregating $1,463,334,892 had been found by its examiners.

The commission asserted that the writeups were in most instances based on nothing more than an "optimistic judgment" of the book values of properties being merged or the result of superficial inspection by engineering staffs which the commission labeled as "horseback appraisals."

It stated, as an instance, that the "United Gas Improvement Company was able to avoid the payment of federal income tax on a profit of $9,307,540 in a single transaction. In another, Associated Gas and Electric Company was able to avoid payment of federal income taxes on a profit of $37,000,000 realized by its subsidiary, General Gas and Electric Corporation.

"In another transaction," said the commission, "Halsey, Stuart & Co. received reimbursement in cash for an investment in the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., common stock which they contributed to a new investment company and received profits in the form of 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the new company on which they were subject to no federal taxation."

Alaska Expects One of Greatest Gold Rushes in History to Start in Spring

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—All Alaska is expecting one of the greatest gold rushes in the history of the territory to start this spring.

Gold production last year was estimated by the Federal Government at $16,105,000, and veteran prospectors here declare that great impetus has been given to prospecting and all forms of mining.

"It's the President and the airplanes," said Eugene C. Allen, who published the Klondyke Nugget at Sawson during that great gold rush. "Mr. Roosevelt's gold price of $35 an ounce furnishes the incentive to prospectors, and extensive development of aviation in Alaska provides the means of going in a few hours to places that formerly could not be reached in months."

"I hear of seven new dredges being built for Alaska," said Earle W. Knight, editor of the Alaska Weekly, "and each of them is good for more than $200,000 a year in gold."

"I believe Alaska is on the verge of the greatest gold year in the last 30," said Frank Cotter, veteran sourdough.

"With the spring, a vast army of prospectors will swarm into the hills, and new equipment will increase the output considerably over last year, I believe."

The Cordova Times reported the Havesna plant going full blast. The Nome Nugget cited discovery of a stringer of free gold at Uganik, on Kodiak Island, and the Fairbanks News-Miner reported extensive dredging of low-grade ore, which did not become profitable until the $35 price.

Hudson Silk Knitting, Inc., Begins Work on New Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 5—The Hudson Silk Knitting Mills, Inc., has started work on the first unit of its plant, and expects to have the building completed by March 1, it is announced by M. E. Pierson, president of the company. This concern was granted a charter early in the year.

Construction and equipment of the unit will mean the investment of approximately $350,000, and 100 persons will be employed. Mr. Pierson said that if the building is completedby March 1, it should be occupied by March 15, and operation should start by April 1.

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THE SHAVING SHOP
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

Atlas Corporation
Dividend No. 22 on Preference Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending March 1, 1935, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable March 1, 1935, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on February 15, 1935.
WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*
February 5, 1935.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 11

Cloth Mills Lower Prices to Obtain Larger Business

Makers Not Well Supplied With Orders Yield to Bargain Hunters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5—In spite of the efforts of most of the coarse yarn goods mills to maintain their prices firm during the continued dullness, a few mills not so well supplied with unfilled orders yielded to the pressure of bargain seeking buyers and accepted orders at slight concessions.

Other mills followed until the recent low prices were generally accepted as the market.

Many buyers, sensing that 6½c for 64x60s print cloths had lately been a recognized resistance point, placed good sized orders for this number and for the 60x48s at 5½c. After 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 yards had been sold at the low price a larger volume was sold at 5 9-16c.

Confidence increased toward the week-end, and on Friday prices stiffened after large volumes had changed hands at the low figures. Altogether a fair volume of business was done for the week.

Merchants commenting on the week's business and its effect on future business pointed out that no individual buyer had sufficiently filled his near-by needs, and therefore there was a large potential demand still unfilled.

Good quantities of 100x60s carded broadcloths were sold at 8¾c but most mills held for ⅛c higher. There was little change in the sheeting section where a fair amount of business was done at unchanged prices.

In the fine and fancy goods division, prices held steady on intermittent bursts of activity, none of which was vigorous enough to inspire a pronounced buying movement.

There was also anxiety over the proposed curtailment program. Since this is planned on a voluntary basis both buyers and sellers are uneasy as to how effective it may be. Many fine goods mills claim to have sufficient unfilled orders on their books to keep them running through March and therefore they cannot curtail. Mills not so well supplied with orders are closing as their present orders are finished.

Meanwhile several other converters having shaped their spring lines fairly well were turning their attention to summer and late spring goods. Sheer cloths were as usual most sought after.

The demand for standard combed lawns, combed broadcloths, piques, dimities, voiles, and other fine goods constructions was spotty, but the total yardage sold made a good aggregate. Prices held firm.

Some rayon fabrics were active, notably those cloths used for lining. A greater than expected demand for quick delivery of lining cloths has developed. Prices in this division were steady.

Lumber Mill Activity Shows Sharp Decline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Weather was blamed by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today for a slump in activities at 1059 lumber mills during the week ended Jan. 26.

New business and shipments were reported as lower than any of the previous three weeks and production was lighter than during the preceding two weeks. Reports for the week gave production at 119,188,000 feet, shipments 138,664,000 feet and orders 171,278,000 feet.

Revised figures from 1191 mills for the preceding week gave production at 141,265,000 feet, shipments 170,271,000 feet and orders 192,392,000 feet.

The association said the decines were due largely to adverse weather conditions in some producing regions and in most consuming areas.

Oregon Railroad Plans To Tap Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 5 — The rugged, scenic Rogue River section of southwestern Oregon, a region rich in timber, mineral and other resources, may be the next "boom" territory of the State, if plans made by the Gold Coast Railroad Company are carried out.

The company, which is already constructing dock and terminal facilities at Port Orford, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to build approximately 95 miles of new rail lines.

The new road would tap very large holdings of timber, while such products as coal, copper, cement rock, vegetables, stock, fruit and dairy products could be developed. The application was made by Gilbert E. Gable of Port Orford on behalf of himself and others interested. He declares that the region has been charactrized by many engineers as "one of the richest in potential tonnage remaining without railroad facilities in the United States."

The promoters plan to obtain a loan from the Reconstruction Corporation to aid in financing the venture.

Rhode Island Income Tax Collections Off $300,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5 (AP)—Federal income from Rhode Island in January dropped more than $300,000 in comparison with tax collections for January, 1934, Federal Collector Joseph V. Broderick of the Internal Revenue Bureau announces.

Total collections of $721,920.54 for the month compared with $1,144,865 a year ago. The principal drop was in processing and income tax receipts, the total of which dropped from $550,410 to $211,053. The decline in monthly income tax collections was the first in more than a year.

Administration Asks Greater Powers for Reserve Board

Representative Steagall Sends in Bill Which Would Give U. S. Institution Resembling Central Bank —Senator Glass to Fight Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Federal control over America's financial structure would be strengthened and authority increasingly centralized under the omnibus banking bill sent by the Administration to Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, for introduction today.

Though not formally acknowledging the name of Central Bank, America will come as near to having that institution as it has since the days of Andrew Jackson, it is asserted in some quarters, if the new "Banking Act of 1935" is enacted.

Glass to Oppose Bill

Undoubtedly the bill will become the center of lively controversy, and the redoubtable Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury and defender of the old Reserve System, was already in the field against it today.

The bill will provide for the merger of the offices of chairman of the board of directors and governor of each of the 12 Reserve banks instead of having them separate, as at present, with appointments to be made by the directors of each bank (as at present) but subject to veto of the Reserve Board (appointed by the President).

Open market transactions of the Reserve System, by which a partial control is exercised over inflation or deflation on the stock market, are given room for expansion and placed under the domination of the same presidentially appointed Reserve Board, whose action would be binding on all banks. The board would become the controlling factor in recommending the discount rate policies of the nation, by which credit is made easier or harder, and business expansion correspondingly facilitated or delayed.

To Benefit Property Owners

The Reserve Board would gain full authority to determine the eligibility of paper for discount, both as to its nature and the limit of maturity.

A striking change would be authorization of national banks to make loans on real estate on an amortization basis for periods up to 20 years (present limit five years) and up to 75 per cent of the value of property (present limit 50 per cent).

The résumé of the bill issued by Representative Steagall carried a brief phrase:

"Collateral requirements for Federal Reserve notes shall be repeated, and the office of Federal Reserve agent shall be abolished."

It is pointed out that outright repeal of that section of the Federal Reserve Act prescribing collateral requirements for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes, without establishing some substitute, would leave the Reserve banks free to issue paper currency without check. Further explanation of the proposal accordingly is looked for.

Bill Surprises Many

First impression of the bill in legislative quarters was that it went far beyond what had been expected, even by those who understood that the Administration sought to centralize the financial authority under federal control.

Salaries of Reserve Board members, as a symbol of their increased authority, would be raised from $12,000 to $15,000, "with compulsory retirement at 70 on $12,000 pensions."

Just prior to publication of the new banking bill and its summary, President Roosevelt had signed the law increasing the amount of federal securities which may be out at all time to $45,000,000,000, and giving the Treasury authority to issue "baby bonds" to be distributed on a discount basis. A campaign for distribution of these bonds in smaller denominations, to be sold at postoffices, to yield the equivalent of 2½ per cent interest compounded semiannually will start shortly, with first issue expected about March 1. A radio appeal for the bonds is proposed and the President will buy the first of them.

News Notes—Southern Asia

Persian Rug Industry—The declining American demand for high-grade Oriental rugs has been reflected in the reduced activity of the Persian rug industry, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Teheran. Slower demand has been particularly felt in Sultanabad, Persia's leading rug center, which is now doing only a small business in low-priced goods. Kerman carpets, which had experienced a minor boom, have begun to show obvious signs of weakness. The Tabriz carpet industry is also reported to be in a serious condition. Most all of the Tabriz carpets are shipped to Europe. Persia is now depending almost exclusively on the United States market for future trade.

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Radios in Persia—That Persia may be developed as an outlet for radio receiving sets is pointed out in a Washington report, and American manufacturers should be in a position to obtain a good share of the trade. At the present time there are not more than 300 radio sets in all Persia, although the country has a population of about 12,000,000. Electricity is available only in large centers and is unreliable. Battery sets give most satisfaction. Good servicing is also necessary, because Persians are not a mechanically minded people.

* * *

Palestine Tire Demand—Exports of passenger automobiles to Palestine in 1934 were valued at about $600,000, while shipments of automobile tires and tubes amounted to $69,000. The desirability of equipping United States motor vehicles with heavy duty six-ply tires is pointed out in a report from the United States Vice-Consul. The four-ply tire does not give satisfaction, owing to the condition of the roads in that country.

* * *

Window-Glass Industry—Production of window glass will shortly be started in Palestine, says a Commerce Department report. For more than a year a group of businessmen have been studying the possibilities of glass manufacture in this area. The study evidenced that glass production was feasible, and permission has now been obtained from the Government to construct a factory for that purpose, which will probably be erected near Haifa. The directors of the company, named Phoenicia, Ltd., are said to be experienced Dutch manufacturers who have been selling their glass in Palestine and Egypt for many years.

* * *

Turkish Tanning Industry—Increased production has been attained by the Turkish leather industry during the last five years, and the current output is not only greater, but more varied than ever before, says the United States Assistant Commercial Attaché at Istanbul. Besides numerous small and rather primitive establishments, there are at present about 30 medium and large tanneries in this country. Trade sources estimate that 1,000,000 square feet of patent, 1,000,000 square feet of kid and 3,500,000 square feet of calf leathers are annually produced in Turkish tanneries.

* * *

Radio in Turkey—American radio receiving sets have notably strengthened their position in the Turkish market during 1934, says the United States Assistant Commercial Attaché. In the first 10 months of the year, sales of receiving sets totaled about 2200 units, of which 20 per cent represented American makes, which is substantially higher than that recorded for last year. The recent introduction of United States all-wave radios into Turkey has strongly stimulated greater interest in American sets.

* * *

Phonograph Records—Increasing interest in Turkey in western music is likely to markedly stimulate the sale of foreign phonograph records in that market, says a Washington report. It is known, the report states, that the President of the Republic is in favor of completely supplanting Turkish music with that of the western nations, and it therefore appears probable that the native music is doomed to go the way of the fez, the veil and the old Turkish style of writing. Imports of foreign records have been confined almost entirely to sample records, which serve as the originals for the records manufactured in Turkey. It is estimated that about 5000 records were imported in 1933, chiefly from England and the United States.

* * *

Ceylon Trade Promotion—With the object of improving trade relations with the mother country and Continental markets, the Government of Ceylon has established a "Ceylon House" in London, says the United States Consul at Colombo. The establishment of such an agency in London follows the recent establishment of Canadian, Australian and South African "houses" in the British capital. In 1933 exports from Ceylon to the British market amounted to 91,945,374 rupees ($28,378,000), whereas imports into Ceylon from the United Kingdom amounted to only 30,924,000 rupees ($9,544,000).

* * *

Netherlands India Films—Sound motion pictures have finally ousted the silent film from the Netherlands India market, according to the United States Trade Commissioner at Batavia. American films on a basis of footage accounted for 57 per cent of the film imports of Netherlands India in the first nine months of 1934, with German pictures accounting for 20 per cent; Dutch, 11 per cent; French, 7 per cent; British, 2 per cent. From the standpoint of box-office receipts, American pictures showed continued gains in 1934, while the popularity of German films declined.

* * *

Confectionery Trade—United States confectionery trade with Netherlands India has markedly declined in the last few years, says the United States Vice-Consul at Batavia. Imports of American confectionery, consisting chiefly of hard candies packed in bottles, during 1933 amounted to only 12,566 kilograms, valued at 11,325 florins, compared with 16,959 kilograms valued at 19,411 florins in 1932. The drop is largely due to the apparent lack of interest of United States exporters and to the competition of British manufacturers. (Average value of florin in 1934 was 67 cents.)

Retailers Oppose Federal Control Of U. S. Railways

Assert Private Ownership Has Built Up Efficient Transportation Machine

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Traffic managers of retail stores throughout the country went on record yesterday as strongly opposed to government ownership or operations of the railroads in a resolution that will be placed before the President, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Railroads, and various federal bodies this week.

Through their member organization, the traffic group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, a resolution was drawn up which expresses the objection of retail traffic executives to any further transfer of control or management to the Federal Government.

Fear Spoils System

It declares in part that "private ownership and management has built in the United States the most efficient transportation machine in the world." Also it would oppose "any legislation or governmental plans which contemplates the appointment of government employees or representatives upon the managing boards or boards of directors of railroad companies."

Expressing the view that government ownership or operation of railroads would lead to an extension of the "spoils system" in this branch of private industry, and that "political rate making would become the order of the day," Leonard F. Mongeon, general manager of the traffic group of the N. R. D. G. A., pointed to the wartime operation of the railroads for substantiation of his views.

"There are today thousands of shippers and receivers, among them hundreds of retailers who have reason to remember the United States Railroad Administration, under which the railroads were operated during and immediately following the World War," he said. "Much of the criticism of that era can be laid to wartime emergencies, but much more can be laid to poor management.

Rate Structures Wrecked

"Rate structures, built after years of effort to meet competitive situations, were wrecked overnight by general orders from Washington. The effects of some of the rate increases made at that time are still being felt. Present federal regulation has not succeeded in ironing out all the present unsatisfactory conditions and there is little hope that federal ownership or operation would do so.

"Under federal administration train schedules were changed regardless of the effect upon or the needs of commerce. Railroad operating costs climbed to new peaks, much of it the result of political intervention. The result was chaos."

Mr. Mongeon said the progress of American railroading can be credited to competition, but government ownership would mean the decline of this incentive. He stressed that taking over the railroads by the Government would ultimately mean its taking over all competing forms of transportation. This would be followed by a "cessation of speeding up of our transportation, which has, in a large measure, been responsible for the present economical distribution of merchandise."

Steel Rate This Week 52.8 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The steel industry will operatte at 52.8 per cent of capacity for this week, it is reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

For two months the rate has steadily gained so that it now stands 40.8 per cent over a year ago when the rate was 37.5 and compares with 43.4 per cent a month ago.

World Flaxseed Output Shows Marked Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Following four years of decline, world flaxseed production has recovered markedly during the last two years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Shipments from Argentina have been very heavy during the present export season, it is reported, and exports from India have been greatly increased.

The combined acreage for 26 countries was reduced 6 per cent this year compared with last, but production increased more than 16 per cent. The United States and India are the only important producing countries showing decreased production.

Demand for linseed oil, used in paints and varnishes, is far below normal in the United States, notwithstanding a decided upward tendency in building and business activity, says the bureau. Imports of flaxseed have been smaller this season than last.

January Failures Lowest For Month in 14 Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — Business failures in the United States in the month of January were at the lowest point for that month for any year back to January, 1920, as the number shown by the records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 1184 compared with 963 for December and 1364 in January, 1934.

Some increase in the number of business defaults generally occurs in the opening month of the year. The increase for the month just closed over December was not more than in generally shown. The number in January of 1184 was 221 higher than that for the preceding month, an advance of 23 per cent.

Shawinigan Water And Power Company Earnings Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The Shawinigan Water and Power Company reports for the year 1934 gross earnings of $12,504,406, a gain of more than 4 per cent, compared with the 1933 gross of $11,945,863 and net earnings before depreciation of $3,367,443, an increase of 15 per cent, compared with net of $2,943,043 for the preceding year.

After depreciation charges and transfer to contingent reserve, the balance before income tax is equivalent to $1.04 a common share, compared with 83 cents a share in 1933.

Total power output of the company, which is one of North America's largest hydroelectric enterprises, again established a new high record, amounting to 4,585,877,307 kilowatt hours, a gain of 17 per cent, compared with 3,901,772,127 in the previous year.

The peak load of the electric system, exclusive of purchased secondary power, was 927,426 horsepower, compared with 760,530 in 1933.

Little New Capital Needed by Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—In an appraisal of the potential demand for new capital over the next year, the Standard Statistics Company of New York finds that the apparent need for additional capital by companies in a sound credit position is definitely limited. Of the three major groups, industrial companies probably will be the first to enter the market for new money, although in most lines productive capacities still appear excessive. Moderate demand for new money, however, may be witnessed before long in such lines as oil, steel, alcoholic beverages and rayon.

In view of the present overcapacity of the utility industry and potential further expansion from government projects, it is unlikely that the private companies will be in need of large amounts of new capital for expansion purposes for some time to come. In the case of the railroads, moreover, only a few of the carriers are in a position to undertake financing for improvement projects. Capital requirements for modernization of equipment probably will continue to be supplied by the PWA.

Thus, refunding operations doubtless will account for a large portion of financing this year. It is likely, moreover, that during the early future, at least, the majority of such operations will be conducted by industrial concerns.

National Steel Corp. Has Profitable Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—National Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net profit of $1,467,825, equivalent to 68 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $242,530 or 11 cents a share in the final quarter of 1933.

For the year 1934 net profit was $6,050,724, equal to $2.80 a share compared with $2,812,407 or $1.30 a share in 1933.

Kansas City Grain Dealers Outbidding Chicago Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 5—Kansas City grain dealers are reaching into the corn-producing sections of Iowa that normally ship to Chicago to buy corn and are outbidding the eastern market, R. C. Bentley, of the Agricultural Economics Experiment Station at Iowa State College, said following a study of grain markets and prices.

The reason for the Kansas City activity in eastern and north central Iowa, said Professor Bentley, is that the drouth seriously curtailed corn production in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the other areas that normally supply Kansas City with corn.

Although the 1934-35 season is hardly started, prices of the Kansas City grain buyers are ranging as high as 4 cents a bushel above Chicago. In addition, Kansas City has to pay a higher freight rate than the Chicago buyers. That is the reason, of course, this territory usually is left to Chicago.

New Furniture Industry Starts in Charotte, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 5—Another industry starts in Charlotte with the announcement that the Shaw Manufacturing Company, headed by Harry P. Shaw Sr., prominent Charlotte business leader, is opening here for the manufacture of upholstered living room suites in the medium price range.

The new furniture factory's floor space will approximate 12,000 square feet. It is being equipped with the most modern machinery for the production of living room suites of high quality at reasonable prices.

Fifteen experienced furniture makers are being brought to Charlotte from Hickory, High Point, Lenoir, Thomasville, and Winston-Salem. R. D. Huett of Hickory will be superintendent of the Shaw Manufacturing Company.

Foreign Bond Prices Are Up 1.90 P. C. in January

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Representative foreign bonds advanced 1.90 per cent during January, according to the Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., index of 50 representative issues, which rose from 59.55 on Dec. 31 to 60.68 on Jan. 31.

The 30 European issues in the index rose 4.73 per cent during the month. The four Australasian issues declined 1.18 per cent and the 16 South American issues declined 3.80 per cent.

Commodity Prices In 1934 Up About 14 P. C. Over 1933

Rise to 74.9 Per Cent of 1926 Average—Farm Items Up 27 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wholesale commodity prices advanced to 74.9 per cent of the 1926 average during the year 1934. This is an increase of nearly 14 per cent over the average for the year 1933, when the index was 65.9, and an increase of 15¾ per cent over 1932, when the index was 64.8, according to the United States Department of Labor.

When compared with 1929, however, with an index of 95.3, the 1934 level was lower by 21½ per cent. During the year the trend was steadily upward except for slight reactions in April and October. The accumulated rise from January to December was 6½ per cent.

Prices of farm products showed wide variation during the year with the result that from the low in January to the high in September an increase of 25 per cent was recorded. The year's index for the group, 65.3, was 27 per cent higher than for 1933, when the index was 51.4 and 35½ per cent higher than 1932, when the index was 48.2. Grains were up over 40 per cent; livestock and poultry 18¾ per cent; and other farm products, including cotton, eggs, fruits, hay, milk, tobacco, potatoes, and wool, 26½ per cent.

Foods for the year were 16½ per cent higher han for 1933, due to an advance of 26 per cent in meats; 20 per cent in butter, cheese and milk; 18 per cent in cereal products; and 9 per cent in fruits and vegetables and other foods. The index for the group as a whole was 70.5.

Textiles Up 12½ P. C.

Price increases in the hides and leather products group were not so pronounced as in most of the other groups. All subgroups recorded increases ranging from 2 per cent in hides and skins to 8¾ per cent in shoes. The index for the group, 86.6, compares with 80.9 for a year ago, showing an increase of 7 per cent.

The trend in textile products was downward. However, the general level was 12½ per cent above 1933. Cotton goods were up 21½ per cent; woolen and worsted goods 15 per cent; clothing 14¼ per cent, and knit goods 7 1-3 per cent. Silk and rayon prices, on the other hand, were lower by 12¾ per cent. The index for the group was 72.9 compared with 64.8 for 1933 and 54.9 for 1932.

An advance of about 23 per cent in petroleum products, 14 per cent in bituminous coal, and 9 per cent in coke resulted in fuel and lighting materials increasing 11 per cent over the previous year. Average prices of anthracite coal were slightly lower.

Metals and metal products with an index of 86.9 were nearly 9 per cent higher. Nonferrous metals were up 13½ per cent, iron and steel 10 1-3 per cent, plumbing and heating fixtures 8 per cent, agricultural implements 7 per cent, and motor vehicles 6 per cent.

Average prices of building materials weakened slightly during the closing months of 1934. The year's index, 86.2, however, is 12 per cent above 1933, when the index was 77.0. Lumber was up 19½ per cent, brick and tile 14 per cent, structural steel and other building materials 9 per cent, and cement and paint and paint materials 8 per cent.

Non-Farm Items Up 11½ P. C.

Chemicals and drugs showed an increase of 4 8-10 per cent, the smallest recorded for any of the 10 major groups, although drugs and pharmaceuticals were up 28 per cent; mixed fertilizers 15 per cent; and fertilizer materials 2 per cent. The subgroup of chemicals remained unchanged from last year.

Both furniture and furnishings in the group of housefurnishing goods were higher. Furnishings recorded an increase of 10 per cent while furniture advanced 5 per cent. The index for the group, 81.5, was 7½ per cent over the previous year.

In the group of miscellaneous commodities, crude rubber recorded an increase of over 117 per cent and cattle feed 54 per cent. Automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, and other miscellaneous commodities showed smaller increases. The level for the group as a whole was 11¼ per cent above the previous year.

Raw materials, including farm products, coffee, hides and skins, raw silk, coal, crude petroleum, crude rubber and other similar commodities, registered an advance of 21¼ per cent over 1933, and 24½ per cent over 1932. They were, however, 29¼ per cent below the 1929 level.

The groups of semimanufactured articles and finished products recorded increases of 11 per cent over 1933. Semimanufactured articles were 22¾ per cent over 1932, while finished products advanced 11 per cent over the like period.

Nonagricultural commodities, with an index of 76.9 per cent, were 11¼ per cent higher than 1933 and 12½ per cent higher than 1932.

Louisiana Building & Loan Reserves Rise $1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5—A gain in reserves of almost $1,500,000 and a drop in total assets of $26,000,000 for 1934 are shown in the consolidated statement of the 96 building and loan associations of Louisiana issued by the state banking department. Total assets for the year ending Dec. 31 were placed at $117,155,538 compared to $143,327,161 on the same date of the preceding year.

It was pointed out that three less associations are embraced in the 1934 report, one having liquidated voluntarily and two having become federal institutions.

Mortgage loans were reported at $70,224,393 as compared to $102,663,121 for the preceding year. The decline was said to be accounted for in large measure by absorptions by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Coach Harlow Given Banquet By Harvard Men

New Head Coach of Crimson Predicts Hard Work for Candidates

Indication of a policy of hard work, conducted in a manner that would also include some fun, was the only outward sign of Harvard football plans as given by Richard C. Harlow, new Crimson head coach, in his brief talk to alumni and guests at the Harvard Club of Boston last night. In his previous talk at the Varsity Club, Cambridge, last Thursday, Harlow stressed the importance of good blocking and both then and last night paid respectful tribute to H. R. "Tack" Hardwick as the "finest blocker the game ever knew."

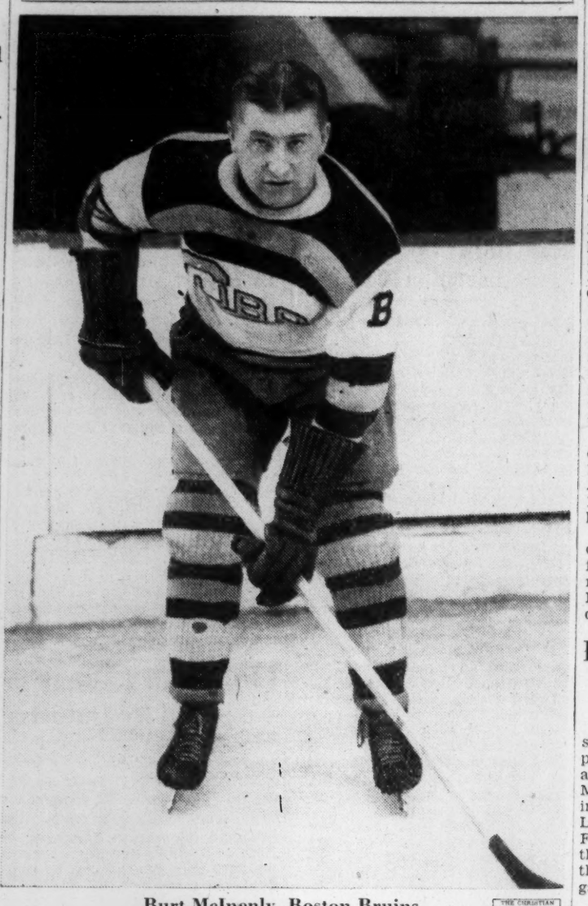
Other speakers who addressed the gathering of 275 graduates were: Nathaniel Ayer, Harvard Club president; William T. Gardiner '14, toastmaster; J. Robert Haley '36, varsity football captain-elect; Roger B. Merriman '96, faculty member; William J. Bingham, 16, athletic director; and Coach Harlow.

The new football captain stressed the need for more co-operation between the alumni and the footballers and warned that Harlow would need time to install a system. Professor Merriman covered the early days of Harvard football and warmly welcomed Harlow, while Bingham refused prominence and merely expressed confidence in the new coach.

Harlow dwelt on generalities making no definite announcements. He extolled the game of football as a sport of ruggedness needed by the youth of the nation in these days of soft living. He quoted a Harvard man who said that football was the one game the ladies cannot play. He also begged consideration by the graduate sitting in the stands for the boy who is giving his all on the field.

At the conclusion it was clearly evident that the new coach is away to a good start if Harvard Club alumni confidence and approval amount to anything. Following the speeches Harlow met members of the club personally.

Speedy Defense Player



Burt McInenly, Boston Bruins

International Has Adopted Schedule For 1935 Campaign

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—With the post-season playoff series firmly established and no financially weak clubs to worry about, the International Baseball League yesterday held its routine annual schedule meeting, adopted a 154-game program and allotted opening dates.

The season will begin April 17 and close Sept. 8. As usual the four "southern" teams will act as hosts on opening day with Montreal playing at Baltimore, Toronto at Syracuse, Buffalo at Albany and Rochester at Newark.

The club owners passed a resolution of sorrow over the passing of Frank J. Offerman, president of the Buffalo club, who had been connected with the league since 1921.

Yesterday's meeting was in contrast to those of the last few years when the financial troubles of the Jersey City club, since transferred to Albany, was a recurring league worry and the playoff system still was a bone of contention.

The playoffs, copied from the National Hockey League and involving four of the eight teams, have proved so successful from a box-office standpoint that the owners did not even discuss the matter yesterday. They broke with the American Association in November over the system, preferring retention of the playoffs to continuance of the "Little World Series." The association scrapped the playoffs after a year's trial and insisted on the winners in the regular season meeting in the inter-league series.

To make up to the players for loss of Little World Series receipts the league will set aside a fund of $10,000 for season receipts, of which $2500 will go to the team finishing first at the end of the 154-game schedule, $5000 to the winner of the playoffs and $2500 to the team finishing second in the playoffs.

Champion Is Defeated By Veteran From Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—A surprise featured the opening of the United States amateur three-cushion billiards championship at the New York Athletic Club yesterday evening, when the veteran Edward A. Spitz of Boston scored a victory over the defending champion, Edward Lee of New York, in the opening game of the tourney. The score was 50 to 44, and Spitz required 80 innings. It was a see-saw game, with each in turn gaining slight leads. But Spitz finally took the lead in the 61st inning, 40 to 38, and held the advantage to the end. Both made high runs of 4.

In the other game of the session Gene Deardoff of St. Louis, scored over Leon Radler, the other New York representative, 50 to 33, in 91 innings. Davidoff led all the way, and by successive runs of 5 and 4 in the 23d and 24th innings, led at 25 to 11. Radler made this up somewhat by two runs of three, but Deardoff was never overtaken, and increased his lead as the game proceeded.

All eight of the contestants will compete today, the other four being John S. Davenport, Philadelphia; Albert H. Primeau, Detroit; George M. O'Dea, Chicago, and Arthur Horwitz, Minneapolis. Horwitz will encounter O'Dea, and Radler opposes Spitz, in the afternoon, while the evening games will bring Primeau against Davenport, and Lee against Dearloff. Alfredo de Oro Jr. is the referee.

Court Affirms Decision

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States Court of Circuit Appeals yesterday affirmed a decision that baseball clubs may charge off the full purchase price of players' contracts in reporting income tax for the year in which the players are bought. Affirming a ruling of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, the court denied contention of Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the purchase price should be spread over the playing years of any player's life.

Henry Picard Has 18 Points to Lead In Nassau Matches

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., golfer, proved himself a good mudder yesterday, collecting 18 points out of a possible 24 to lead in the Nassau matches for the Oakmont tournament title and the major share of $2500 added money.

While the North-South champion slopped his way into the lead through the downpour of rain, MacDonald Smith, winner of the medal play Sunday and $600 prize money, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, collected for themselves $100 in cash each.

Cooper's total for the day was 16 points for second place, but he picked up the money by shooting a fine 69, one under par, on the first round. Smith had a 69 on the second round to reap the cash harvest, and also had 15 points for third place.

Bunny Torpey, Kansas City, the dark horse entry, was fourth with 14, followed by Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles, with 13. Horton Smith had 12 points; Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, 7, and Jimmy Hines, 4.

Because of the sodden condition of the fairways and promise of further rain today, the last two rounds were postponed until next Monday, after the Agua Caliente open.

Early Jump Holds In League Scoring

MONTREAL, Feb. 5 (AP)—An early season jump on the rest of the players still finds Charlie Conacher and Harvey Jackson of the Toronto Maple Leafs on the top of the leading scorers of the National Hockey League, but the sensational climb of Frank Boucher of the Rangers to third place featured the scoring for the week ending with Sunday's games.

Conacher and Jackson were credited with an assist each during the week to boost their totals to 37 and 31, respectively. On the other hand, Boucher scored one goal and assisted in four others for a five-point gain—good for a total of 30 and third place.

Detroit Red Wing players monopolize the next three places. Larry Aurie is fourth with 29, Herb Lewis fifth with 28 and Cooney Wieland next with 27. The standing of the leading players:

Player and Team	G	A	TP
C. Conacher, Toronto	19	18	37
H. Jackson, Toronto	19	12	31
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	10	20	30
Aurie, Detroit	9	20	29
Lewis, Detroit	10	18	28
Weiland, Detroit	11	16	27
Howe, St. Louis	13	12	25
Barry, Boston	12	13	25
Voss, St. Louis	9	16	25
Clapper, Boston	14	10	24
W. Cook, Rangers	13	11	24
Robinson, Montreal	13	11	24
Gottselig, Chicago	15	8	23
Stewart, Boston	12	11	23
F. Cook, Rangers	11	12	23
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	9	14	23
Brydson, St. Louis	7	15	22
Chapman, Americans	6	16	22
Dillon, Rangers	15	6	21
Goodfellow, Detroit	8	13	21
Morenz, Chicago	5	16	21
T. Cook, Chicago	7	13	20

Miss Orcutt Drops To Tenth Place at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—A disastrous 11 on the home hole gave Maureen Orcutt a woeful 94 yesterday in the qualifying round of the Miami Biltmore women's amateur golf tournament, and provoked a rule controversy that had officials and their "curb stone" assistants arguing last night.

Because of the dismal 18th hole score, Miss Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., and last year's winner, finished in tenth place among the 81 players, with Miss Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I., winning medalist honors with an 86, four over women's par.

Match play over 18 holes for the Grace Doherty Challenge Bowl, which Miss Orcutt won in the 1934 finals from Miss Helen L. Hicks, will open today with five flights in play. The finals were scheduled for Saturday.

Pool and Pease Defending

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Beekman Pool and Perry R. Pease began their defense of their Metropolitan doubles squash racquets championship with success yesterday at Heights Casino, when the fourth annual tournament got under way. They defeated Frederick B. Alexander Jr. and R. E. McCormick of the University Club in a four-game contest, scored at 18—16, 15—12, 4—15, 15—6. In another first-round match, Donald J. Nightingale, paired with Marshall M. MacLeod, the former of the University Club and the latter from Princeton Club, scored over P. W. Bunnell and George H. Walker Jr., Yale Club, 15—5, 15—8, 12—15, 15—9.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 45, Tennessee 29.
Berea 30, Georgetown 28.
Duquesne 39, Villanova 26.
Grinnell 24, Oklahoma A. and M. 22.
Indiana 39, Vanderbilt 30.
Michigan State 36, Western Reserve 17.
Minnesota 35, Chicago 26.
Murray Teachers 28, Lambuth 24.
New River 34, Alfred Tolbrook 19.
Purdue 42, Ohio State 41.
William and Mary 42, Roanoke 36.
West Virginia 43, George Washington 41.
Wilmington 43, Rio Grande 38.

California Host of Meet

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—The 1925 National Collegiate A. A. track and field championships will be held at the University of California in June, Graduate Manager W. M. Monahan announced yesterday. Confirmation of the site was received yesterday from Maj. John L. Griffith of the Big Ten. The meet will be held at Edwards Stadium, scene of the 1932 I. C. A. A. A. championships, and will bring the big meet to the Pacific coast for the second consecutive year. It was held in Los Angeles in 1934, the first time outside the Chicago area.

Dumphy Wins Medal Honors

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Chris Dumphy of New York won the medal in the annual south Florida championship golf tournament which opened here yesterday, pacing the field with a 71, two strokes over par. Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., who had too many fives on the back nine and carded a 75, joined with J. H. Howard, Farmingham, Mass., and G. D. Ward, New York. Other scores in the first flight: Hiram Ricker, Poland Springs, Maine, 76; Arthur Brown, Fall River, Mass., 79.

Decrease at California

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—A decrease of nearly $24,000 in gross football revenues at the University of California in 1934 as compared with 1933 was reported yesterday by W. W. Monahan, graduate manager. The 1934 revenues, after visiting team guarantees had been paid, totaled $274,199. The 1933 figure was $298,730.

Andre Merlin Defeated

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—France's 1935 Davis Cup hopes received a severe jolt yesterday when young Andre Merlin, tri-color singles star, was surprisingly eliminated from the French covered-courts championship in the second round. He was defeated by Michel Bacquart, an unknown youngster, in three sets, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Football Coaches' Meeting

THE rules committee of the American Football Coaches' Association held its much-advertised meeting in New York last Saturday, and the result was far different from what those interested in college football were looking for. It was generally thought that they would recommend at least two changes in the present rules to the National Collegiate Football Rules Committee, and the fact that they did not even mention them comes as a surprise. The two rules referred to are the ones that relate to a lateral pass thrown after a forward pass or a rush, and the one which places the goal posts 10 yards behind the goal line. It is reported that some of the coaches were in favor of changing the penalty in the first rule, but the majority were in favor of leaving it as it is. Their contention is that, if the penalty were made from the point at which the lateral pass was attempted, it would put too much of a premium on this play. There is some merit in their viewpoint; but we still feel that it is rather unjust to take a legitimate gain away from a team because it happened to throw an intended lateral a little forward. So far as the goal posts are concerned, we can see no real reason why they should not go back to the goal line. There is one thing certain, and that is that a few more field goals will not hurt the game.

Blowing the Whistle

The one real recommendation which they have made is a surprising one. It is that the official be a little bit slower in blowing his whistle. In other words they want the official not to blow the whistle when a player is on his feet and is not firmly in the grasp of an opponent. They recommend that he be permitted to run or to make a forward or lateral pass (provided, of course, that he is five yards behind the line of scrimmage) or a kick. If we might be permitted to venture a guess as to what the N. C. F. R. C. does regarding this recommendation, we predict that it will not accede to it. While there have unquestionably been times when an official was too quick with his whistle, the rule was put in to guard the runner against injury. The times that a good official has been too quick are not, we believe, very many and, while we like to see the player get every inch he can, we believe that it is better to lose a little once in a while than to be too late to prevent an injury. To me it looks as if the coaches' meeting of last Saturday might just as well have not been held so far as any effect it may have on the 1935 gridiron rules is concerned.

* * *

How About Bobsleighing?

When it comes to a question as to what is the fastest sport in the world, it would be well to give bobsleighing due consideration. Steering a sleigh down the famous Mount Van Hoevenberg slide, which was one-and-a-quarter miles of ice, in 1m. 44.90s., is about as fast as anyone travels, except in an airplane or an automobile, and neither one of those is ever called upon to make such turns as this bobsleigh course requires. By steering his two-man sleigh to the A. A. U. championship of the United States and a new record for the course, J. Hubert Stevens becomes a favorite for the next Olympic Games race of 1936, while Curtis Stevens, by piloting his four-man sleigh to the championship title and a record for that event, seems a logical favorite for the four-man race in the '36 meet. All in all, it looks as if the Stevens family of Lake Placid were entitled to the title of monarchs of American bobsleighing.

Writers' Golf Under Way

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Members of the artists' and writers' clan settled down to the most serious business of their week's sojourn in the Southland yesterday when they qualified in their ninth annual golf tournament at the Palm Beach Country Club. Rex Beach, fiction writer of stories of the frozen North, and C. F. Paiton, New York feature writer, tied for medal honors in bagging 76's. Grantland Rice, sports authority, slightly off his short game until the home round, took an 87. Fontaine Fox, of "Toonerville Trolley" fame, defending champion, went several strokes over his customary game and returned an 88.

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Four English Players Left In U. S. Tourney

British and American Squash Champions Win in Straight Games

Four of the six visiting English women players, as well as the American titleholder, advanced in the United States squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston today. The other two English players, not seeded, were eliminated in straight games.

Margot E. Lumb, the 1935 English champion, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, Mass., the United States defender, won their matches this morning in straight games. They are still a round behind the field, however, as they had to play in the first round yesterday while most of the other contestants started in the second.

Miss Lumb, following a hard workout with the Harvard Club professional, took on Margaret Blake of Brookline, Mass., in a second-round match, and won without much effort at 15—7, 15—5, 15—2. Mrs. Howe defeated Violet Smith of New York at 15—7, 15—13, 15—11.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, English team captain, and seeded second behind Miss Lumb, eliminated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia, in one of four matches which went to extra games. Miss Milbanke proved too steady for her American rival and won at 15—8, 13—15, 8—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, third-seeded English player, had a five-game battle with Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, but won at 17—14, 15—8, 13—15, 15—18, 18—17.

The fourth-seeded English player, Norah Kelman, managed to defeat Eleanor Pearson of New York in a third-round match which was a nip-and-tuck affair for the first three games. Miss Kelman won the deciding game with the loss of only three points. The score: 17—18, 15—11, 15—13, 15—3.

The other winners this morning were Anne Page of Philadelphia, second seeded American, and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, seeded No. 4. Miss Page eliminated one of the English girls, Rachel Sykes, 15—6, 15—9, 15—12. Miss Sears, who was captain of the 1934 United States team which visited England, won a four-game battle with Mas. H. Stuart Green of New York. The score: 15—8, 16—13, 8—15, 15—9. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Violet Smith, New York, defeated Esther Daly, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—9, 16—14.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, won from Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, by default.

Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Brookline, Mass., 15—7, 15—8, 17—15.

Second Round

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Mrs. Homer Albers, Brookline, Mass., 15—8, 15—6, 15—5.

Betty Cooke, England, defeated Muriel Pierpoint, New York, 15—5, 15—6, 15—9.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., won from Mrs. Ben Pope, Pittsburgh, by default.

Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Edith P. Drury, Concord, N. H., 15—5, 15—6, 15—8.

Edith Beresford, New York, defeated Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—8, 18—13.

Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Clay C. Hollister, Holyoke, Mass., 15—2, 15—2, 15—5.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Anna Dickson, Weston, Mass., 15—5, 15—2, 15—9.

Rachel Sykes, England, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—15, 18—17, 15—9, 15—8.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Violet Smith, New York, 15—7, 15—13, 15—11.

Margot E. Lumb, England, defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., 15—7, 15—5, 15—2.

Third Round

The Hon Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 15—8, 13—15, 8—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Betty Cooke, England, 15—11, 15—10, 15—8.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, England, defeated Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 17—14, 15—8, 13—15, 15—18, 18—17.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York, 15—8, 16—13, 8—15, 15—9.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Rachel Sykes, England, 15—6, 15—9, 15—12.

Norah Kelman, England, defeated Eleanor Pearson, New York, 17—18, 15—11, 15—13, 15—3.

Amateur Ski Record Broken by Champion

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Feb. 5

A NEW United States amateur record of 255 feet has been set for ski jumping.

The long leap, which exceeds the previous best jump by 15 feet, was made Sunday at the Los Angeles Winter Sports Carnival at Big Pines by Casper Oiemon of the Montana Ski Club, United States amateur ski champion for 1934.

The old record of 240 feet was established at this meet last year by John Elvrum of the Lake Arrowhead Ski Club.

Sporting Around the Hub

A SHORT while ago the Boston Bruins were battling the Chicago Black Hawks for first place in the American group hockey standing, and now they are battling New York Rangers to hold second place. Tonight the locals entertain the Detroit Red Wings and Rangers invade Montreal. Since the Rangers have gone through 12 straight games without defeat, and the Bruins hold second place by no more than a one-point margin over the New Yorkers, the locals are in a rather precarious position.

Too often teams have visited Boston this season in some sort of a slump, only to rise to great heights and beat the locals. Tonight may prove another instance of this. The Red Wings have been unable to win in their last six straight, four of the six going to overtime ties.

* * *

Attempts to stem the Wings' present trend have led to many changes, the latest of which finds Yank Boyd, Tommy Anderson, Normie Smith, Gordon Pettinger, George Patterson and Lorne Duguid gone since the last trip here and replacements will be John Ross Roach, the Roche brothers, Earl and Desse, Yip Foster, former Cub, and Wilf Starr.

* * *

The local lineup may be altered somewhat since Marty Barry has permission to remain in Montreal for a time if he wishes. Should he do so it is likely that Jerry Shannon, Cub left winger, will step into the breach and fill in on the Kaminsky-Clapper line. While Shannon never has paired with Clapper, he and Kaminsky played on the same line during amateur days at Niagara Falls and then paired in professional hockey with Ottawa and St. Louis. Detroit has not beaten the Bruins this season, losing three times with one game ending in a tie.

* * *

Accompanying the parade of Olympic and national champions, world record holders and victors in the recent K. of C. games in Boston and the Millrose A. A. meet in New York, the Boston A. A. is staging a whole flock of outstanding relay events in next Saturday's 46th annual indoor meet in the Boston Garden. In many of the relay events Tom Kanaly, manager of the meet, has rematched the teams according to their times and performances in the recent games in Boston and New York, which will assure good competition and maze for record-wrecking times. Two of the relay events—Harvard vs. Yale and Andover vs. Exeter—are hallowed with the traditions of almost half a century of rivalry.

* * *

When the flying fours of New York University and Northeastern University measure strides, sports followers will see a duel between two of the greatest teams of the year. Princeton, Cornell and M. I. T. will clash in a three-cornered battle that carries loads of interest, and the meeting between the flying fours of the Boston A. A. and the Millrose A. A. also teems with interest. Amherst and Bowdoin will meet for the first time as precursor to the dual meet arranged between the two institutions.

* * *

Boston Garden, Boston Arena and B. A. A. box offices report a record advance sale for the $2.20, $1.65 and $1.10 reservations. The gallery seats at 55 cents will not be put on sale until 6 p. m. on Saturday evening. Indications are that a record crowd will witness the greatest meet ever staged in New England.

* * *

Harvard's varsity basketball team, facing a chance to climb into a third-place tie in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, will meet Dartmouth at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street at 8:30 tomorrow night. The game will be the second of a doubleheader, the first game matching the Harvard freshmen and Dean Academy at 7 o'clock. Improved tremendously in its play this season, the Harvard team will take the court with high hopes of turning back the Big Green quintet. Much of the Crimson's hopes rests on the ability of Dick Fletcher, one of the best guards in the Intercollegiate League, to tie up the great Dartmouth scorer, Al Bonniwell, as he has done previously this season with Freed of Cornell and O'Donnell of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Bonniwell, the Dartmouth ace, is the leading scorer in the Intercollegiate League, having made 17 field baskets and scored nine from fouls in four games. His play was particularly sensational in the Dartmouth game with Princeton at Hanover, when Bonniwell scored 14 points in the second half to give Dartmouth the win. Harvard has good cause to remember the Dartmouth ace, inasmuch as a year ago he was outstanding in both games, scoring 17 points in the game at Cambridge, which Dartmouth won, 46-28.

* * *

The New England Golf Association announces that the N. E. Amateur championship for 1935 will be played at the Worcester Country Club on July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. In contrast to past tournaments the 1935 championship will be entirely match play. The entries will be restricted to a total of 100. One 18-hole round of match play will be played on Wednesday, July 31. There will be two rounds of 18 holes each on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, including the final. This method of conducting the championship is by nature an experiment and it is hoped that it will appeal to golfers who enjoy match play, but do not enjoy medal play.

* * *

Herbert Jaques, Lester Watson, Bunny Estabrook, Wilfred Shrigley, Herb Baldwin, Horton Pushee, Ralph Lowell, Dave Arnold, Bill Chamberlain and other Volkmann School grads are utilizing next Saturday night's B. A. A. meet for a Volkman School "get-together." They have reserved a big block of seats for the meet and have engaged the Pine Room at the Hotel Manger for a before-games supper and reunion. Volkmann School men can secure information and tickets for both reunion and games from Fordham B. Kimball, 75 Federal Street, Boston, Telephone Hubbard 3350.

* * *

Entries for the track and field games, to be held at the East Armory Washington's Birthday afternoon for the Emergency Campaign, have been received from Northeastern University and the Brockton Y. M. C. A. A 5000-meter special invitation race will be the feature of the afternoon. There will also be two events open for women, a 50-yard dash and club relays. The 50-yard hurdle scratch race will be high hurdles. Any amateur athlete that is registered with the N. E. A. A. A. U. is invited to compete in the games. Entries close Feb. 16 with Francis X. McLaughlin, director of games, Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury.

* * *

The English women squash racquets players, who are competing this week in the United States championship tournament at the Harvard Club of Boston, were entertained at dinner in their honor at the Copley Plaza last evening. Following the national championship, the tourists will play in an international match for the Wolfe-Noel Cup, scheduled for next Tuesday at the Harvard Club. The English team is defending the cup.

* * *

Germaine G. Glidden and E. Rotan Sargent, both Harvard undergraduates, reached the semifinal round in the Massachusetts Class A squash racquets championship yesterday. Glidden defeated Lincoln Olmstead of the Union Boat Club, 15—10, 15—11, 18—14, while Sargent had to play an extra game in defeating J. G. Connor of the Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—11, 14—15, 15—11.

* * *

The Meehan meet, emblematic of the New England schoolboy swimming championship, has been awarded to the Brookline High School, and will be held March 9 in the Brookline Municipal Pool. Providence Central High School won the title last year and is almost certain to repeat, judging from the record set upon Saturday in the Harvard open interscholastic meet.

New Hampshire Team Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 5 — The University of New Hampshire amassed 452.8 points to win high honors in the Williams winter carnival, concluded here yesterday. The carnival ended with the two-day intercollegiate ski competitions. Individual scoring honors went to A. T. Clement '37 of Saranac Lake, N. Y., and Williams College. He received the Palmetto Trophy as the outstanding performer.

Cubs Purchase Coleman

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Frank Coleman, a left-handed pitcher, was purchased yesterday by the Chicago Cubs from the Hartford (Conn.) club of the Eastern League. Coleman has had previous major league trials with the Detroit Tigers and Boston Braves.

Arizona Gets $1,781,347 Federal Funds for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Federal funds, $1,781,347 in all, have been allocated for road construction and maintenance in Arizona, under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, in the fiscal year beginning July 1. This money must be matched by the State, which will make close to $4,000,000, exclusive of what the counties may spend on highways.

Shouse Declares Work Relief Bill Is Too Autocratic

Another Step, He Says, in Handing of Legislative Powers to Executive

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Jouett Shouse, president of the American Liberty League, assailed the Administration's $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill today as "the most revolutionary, unjustified and unwise attempt at absolute delegation of legislative authority to the Executive ever witnessed in this country."

If it passes Congress and goes unchallenged in the courts, he asserted in an address prepared for delivery to the Philadelphia County League of Women Voters, "it is a certain indication of the disintegration of the form of government under which we have lived and in which we have professed to believe."

"The issue," he added, "is whether democracy shall continue to hold sway in this republic or whether bureaucracy will take its place."

Says House Railroaded Bill

The measure is now before a Senate committee, after having passed the House.

Attacking the provision of the bill giving the President wide authority to allot work-relief expenditures as he saw fit, Mr. Shouse charged that it was "railroaded" through the House "without adequate hearing by committees, without the opportunity for adequate amendment or revision."

"In less than two days' time," he continued, "that branch of the Congress which presumably is most responsive to the popular will, was forced to sign on the dotted line a measure which transferred to the Executive powers and rights never before surrendered by a legislative body and historically preserved to the Legislature as the direct representatives of the people.

Gradual Abdication by Congress

"More and more of recent years the Congress has shown a disposition to abdicate its functions. It has passed on to the executive branch of the Government one power after another which belongs to the legislative branch until it is not surprising that the impression should have gone abroad that the Congress of late has become little more than a rubber stamp to approve executive direction."

The speaker said he did not question the need of direct federal appropriation for relief.

"But the general character of the work and the important questions of policy involved should be directed by the Congress in the proper discharge of its duties," he said.

No Guidance Attempted

"The policies involved would ordinarily engage the attention of at least a half dozen standing committees in each branch of the National Legislature. But no legislative guidance is even attempted.

"The authority conferred upon the Executive gives him the opportunity to reorganize the governmental machinery should he see fit; to create a vast new bureaucracy not answerable to the Congress, free from civil service restrictions and, therefore, open to political spoilsmen, and to make rules and regulations within his own discretion, without let or restraint, for the violation of which fines may be imposed upon any citizen."

Does Not Question Motives

"May I say," he declared at another point, "that I have not the slightest disposition to criticize the motives of the President of the United States. . . . But with all due regard for his excellent intent, . . . one may disagree deeply with some of the methods which he advocates or employs."

The speaker also commended the objectives sought but questioned the wisdom of combining legislation for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, child aid and public health activities in a single omnibus bill.

In Washington last night, the league issued a statement proposing that the legislation be considered on the basis of eight principles which included separation of the subjects into independent measures and the observance of "sound fiscal policies." It warned against "hasty action" on the measure.

Art Notes

Germanic Museum

Drawings by modern German sculptors occupy the walls of the exhibiting rooms in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. Earlier in the season we had an opportunity to see the actual sculptures by some of the contributors.

The drawings are many of them beautiful; all of them are informing. We may learn from them the sculptor's viewpoint, his devotion to problems of mass movement and rhythm. We may note how eager some sculptors are to preserve the idea of fluidity in line, and mobility of surface. On the other hand, we observe there are sculptors who cast a spell of silence and utter immobility on their works. They maintain the sense of hardness and fixedness in the medium, Barlach's drawings at the Germanic reveal that trait. Even moments of action are arrested and held in the firm frame of the outline. Kolbe is given to grace and movement, too.

We are reminded of drawings by Rodin, who could, in a line or two and a few washes, convey a striking plastic idea. His drawings in fact are so beautiful that they hold a place of their own as a final and self-sustaining medium of expression.

Fogg Museum

In the print room at the Fogg Museum there are many fine prints representing the early days of engraving in Italy and Germany. Of particular interest are the leaves from some German Bibles printed by Koberger and others in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. The illustrations, done on the wood block and colored, are bright, quaint and amusing. They exhibit the peculiar suitability of the picture to the page. The line is heavy, even clumsy, but enhancing in design. The Italian engravings are very different. They are made on copper plates and the lines are finely spun. The engravings contain the same elaborations of details, the same complex perspectives as the paintings of the era. D. A.

Theaters

"The Distaff Side"

That Dame Sybil Thorndike has come to Boston sufficed to make last evening at the Shubert an event of first importance. Too seldom now is it possible to see such distinguished acting, such quiet, such restraint, such intelligence. That Dame Sybil and her company were seen in a play by John Van Druten is significant also, as his work usually presents interesting aspects of modern living, a little bald perhaps in treatment, a little disturbing to the sensibilities of the conservative mind.

"The Distaff Side" is hardly to be ranked among his best plays. In less expert hands, it might conceivably appear somewhat shallow and negligible. This time Mr. Van Druten has drawn the portrait of an old-fashioned woman, if you like, in middle years, one who shines with the more luster and loveliness because set against the turbulent elements represented by members of her own family.

Confessedly Mrs. Millward considers her life—her "personal life" she calls it—ended, for her husband is not living and her children are grown. Yet in a less personal sphere she is indispensable. This comedy of manners, which contrasts the standards and ideals of today with those of yesterday, would fare but pitiably without her. What would have become of querulous old Mrs. Venables, the grandmother, played cleverly and in the best Haidee Wright tradition, by Mildred Natwick? Who would have steered Mrs. Frobisher (sister "Liz") away from her Belgian and back to her devoted "Gilly"? Would Mrs. Millward's daughter, Alex, wayward and altogether winning, ever have known of herself that what she really wanted was not to marry the wealthy son of a playwright and take a part in his next production, but to go off bravely next morning with Toby to Hollywood for three years? It was Mrs. Millward, the "Evie" of the play, who held them all steady in the end and then serenely refused any consolation for her own loneliness. Hers is a stanch, tender, strong and altogether an exquisite portrayal of unselfishness and sound wisdom. Just to watch Dame Sybil as she sits before her dressing-table, removing her jewels, first her necklace, then her rings, last her earrings, her thoughts the while busily engaged elsewhere, is to renew one's faith in modern acting.

It goes without saying that the women of the cast are best. Is it not "the distaff side" which is here foremost? Especially excellent are Estelle Winwood as Mrs. Frobisher, Hilda Plowright as Miss Spicer, companion to the old grandmother, Mildred Natwick as that grandmother, and Miss Viola Keats as the daughter Alex. But the work of Clifford Evans as Toby Chegwidden is excellent, and that of the other men of the cast uniformly acceptable. It was, surely, one of the season's most enjoyable evenings in the theater. M. W.

"Patience"

No London audience could have been more appreciative of, nor responsive to the subtle allusions of Gilbert, often quite topical in character, than was that assembled at the Colonial Theater last night to listen to "Patience" when "S. R. O." was even at a premium. The surprise was rather, that the audience refrained from joining in the singing of such well-known airs as "Tell Me Pretty Maiden, Will You Marry Me," "Twenty Lovesick Maidens," and other familiar strains so enthusiastically receptive was it.

In spite of the fact that the opera was aimed at the silly fads and foibles of the aesthetic period in London over 40 years ago—thanks to the artistry of the D'Oyly Carte Company—the "quips and cranks and wanton wiles" rang out as brightly and freshly as the day they were first sung or spoken on the Savoy stage. Truly has the company been styled "starless," but only because each performer is a star of his own magnitude. This was peculiarly the case last night, when there were several stars shining in the firmament, including Martyn Green as Reginald Bunthorne, a fleshly poet; Leslie Rands, an idyllic poet; statuesque Miss Dorothy Gill, as the Lady Jane; Miss Muriel Dickson, as "Patience," the dairy maid. Other members of the cast shining with scarcely less brilliance were Richard Walker, Frank Steward, John Dean, the Misses Marjorie Eyre, Maisie Baxter and Kathleen Frances, which, in fact, has brought in every member of the cast.

Of course, as usual, the chorus, in this instance of rapturous maidens and bold dragoon guards, deserve a paragraph all to themselves. And as has been before remarked, they are not chorus singers, but actors in the true sense of the word.

Mr. Isidore Godfrey got his usual hearty rounds of applause on making his appearances to conduct the orchestra which, last night, seemed to excel itself. E. B.

Clerks Defend Mail Car Held Up at Salt Lake City

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 4 (AP)—The fearlessness of two mail clerks is credited with frustrating seven men in an attempt to hold up a railway mail car here. The robbers fled under a fusillade of shots fired by the clerks aboard the Denver & Rio Grande Western train No. 2.

Operating in darkness and fog, the seven men boarded the train when it stopped at the station, and worked forward through the train as it pulled out for Denver. Three of the robbers covering the engineer and his fireman with pistols, and taking captive the conductor, forced them to bring the train to a stop. The mail clerks, Leonard Duncan and R. R. Trottier, upon being told to open the car doors, whipped out their pistols and began firing. The gang broke and escaped in a truck standing near by.

Mrs. Jacobs Heads TVA Office

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham offices of the Tennessee Valley Authority have opened under supervision of Mrs. Pattie R. Jacobs, who recently left NRA to accept this position. The first floor of a building has been remodeled and an educational exhibit has been installed, consisting of charts, maps and photographs which explain TVA activities.

Smuggling Liquor From Canada to U. S. Held Not Indictable

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—Attempts to smuggle alcoholic liquors into foreign countries wherein such importation is forbidden by law do not constitute an indictable offence, Judge Jules Desmarais ruled in court here as the adjourned preliminary hearing of eight men and a woman charged with conspiracy to defraud the Dominion Government of $5,000,000 by liquor-smuggling reopened..

The ruling was rendered, as the four Bronfman brothers, Sam, Allan, Harry and Abe, Mrs. Evelyn Carline, of Halifax, William Yule, and three Montreal men appeared in court.

Judge Desmarais said he was of the opinion such export of liquor was not an indictable offence as charged by the Crown in the case against the accused, and that no evidence should be allowed to prove it. He found that such export of liquor made the shipper liable to a forfeiture and a fine of $100 under summary conviction but under these provisions no indictable offence was disclosed.

Inquiry on Car Thefts Started at Corbin, Ky.

MANCHESTER, Ky., Feb. 5 (AP)—After declaring he would recommend the impaneling of a special grand jury to study "important findings" concerning the activities of an asserted automobile theft ring, operating in eastern Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, in command of national guardsmen and state police, left here yesterday for Corbin, Ky.

There, General Carter indicated, the investigation would cover a series of store thefts as well as activities of alleged automobile thieves. He added that police department activities would be scrutinized.

While 75 troopers and state policemen made up the detachment that moved into Corbin, only about 55 men will make the investigation there. The others, members of the Harlan National Guard unit, were ordered demobilized.

Automobiles listed as stolen here, which were taken to Frankford by 75 troopers, will be held until proper ownership is established.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. H-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Sample hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. K-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—7 yrs. mechanical eng., 10 yrs. management; thoroughly exp. in manufacturing, design, standards, cost, purchasing, construction and equipment, in automobile, aircraft and metal industry; very successful in directing men of all trades, large or small production; specialized in low cost quality production, good corp. earning record; location no preference, salary commensurate with duties. Wire or write H. H. BARNES, 311 West Simpson St., Troy, O.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS to sell our up-to-date and reliable cotton dresses for sport and house wear; good profits. THE HOME DRESS CO., INC., 251 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurn. 1-room apts.; Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st St.)—3-room housekeeping apartments, newly decorated, handsomely furnished. Schuyler 4-5943, a. m.

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the oresent-day fashions. IDA GORDON 239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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MANCHESTER terriers, house broke, 6 months old, L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or telephone GRAnite 5841-M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

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FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing, Fur Coats, Wraps, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2279

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CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 190 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 Oh St. N. W.—Rooms and board in pleasant home. Telephone North 2905.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave., Cor. 119th St. (Broadway-Riverside Dr.)—Happy home, beautiful view; private lavatory. Waxham, Un. 4-6273.

NEW YORK CITY, 240 W. 104th St. (Southwest Corner Broadway)—Front room, location ideal for business women. ELLIS.

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Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
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Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

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PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR or automobile mechanic, WALTER RIOU, 20-53 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

RELIABLE, active, elderly man offers his services as companion-attendant to gentleman; splendid references. Write Box H-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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ATTENDANT, or experienced woman nurse, will go anywhere, small salary. 326 1st St. Mineola, L. I. Tel. Garden City 4073-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Woman of refinement offers services as companion, or capable of managing real estate; will consider any position offered; will share attractively furnished elevator apartment. Sterling 3-3721.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced 6 years, capable, personable. Chelsea 3-8368. Write Box W-4, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 30 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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PAINTER-PAPER HANGER, first-class work at reasonable prices. W. SEWARD, 3 Alpine Place, Roxbury, Mass. Highlands 3789.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
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STEINWAY GRAND (Duo Art)—Slightly used, sacrifice; extraordinary opportunity; church, hotel, home. WAYNE, Hotel St. Andrew, New York City.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2093 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

PUFFS REPAIRED

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Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
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Choice Apartments One-Family Houses
Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes, Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
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25 years in Flatbush

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GUERNSEY, LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL, on sunny south coast—Glorious situation, overlooking bay; renowned cuisine, running hot and cold water all bedrooms; every comfort. Tariff: M. BRUCE.

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Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

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Comfortable House, south aspect, good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

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Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns a week.

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Phone Livingstone 3262
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

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4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HOREPOOL.

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Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front. Beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms; 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

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Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Ward Court Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

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A really comfortable winter residence centrally heated, with hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bedrooms; large coal fires in public rooms. Private Suites if desired. MR and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR offer you a warm welcome. Phone 1980.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH. The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road, En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, sheltered, entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573, Bournemouth.

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EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, excellent cuisine; home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 797.

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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Spotless cleanliness. Excellent food. Running water in all rooms, and a hundred and one other personal comforts.
Full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

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Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616 Tariff from Resident Proprietor Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

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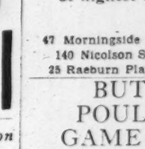

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Ocean Flying Gets Recognition

★ ★ ★

Report of Federal Aviation Commission Backs Building of Pioneering Dirigible

★ ★ ★

Significant changes in the business and travel habits of American people and of far-reaching benefits to commercial, military and civil aviation are contained in the report of the Federal Aviation Commission recently transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

After declaring that it found American air transport in a position of world leadership at present, the commission recommended the immediate setting up of an Air Commerce Commission to handle all regulatory phases of aviation. It also urged the building of two airships, one to replace the decommissioned Los Angeles, the other to pioneer transatlantic service, and the equipping and training of and bringing up to date of the military aviation units of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps on a par with the military aviation forces of the nations of the world.

The commission recognizing the immediate possibility and preparations being made for flights over the oceans recommended the development of regular transoceanic service both by flying boat and by rigid airships. These services would be integrated with the air-mail activities at a suitable stage.

Words of Comfort

To those air lines on the anxious seat as the result of cancellations of their mail contracts and no direct knowledge as to the future policy of the Post Office Department regarding their present contracts the commission's statement that "every line operating on Dec. 1, 1934, should be considered to have a presumptive right to the receipt of a certificate of convenience and necessity" must indeed be words of balm to transport operators.

Placing of the air lines on a stable basis through refinancing and re-equipping is provided for in the commission's suggestion that federal aid be given those lines that need it. The commission also removed air lines from an "experimental" basis and placed them on a par with the rails by suggesting the paying of air mail revenues on a poundage basis within the revenue created from the stamps on the mail. At the same time it provided for popularization of the air mail by suggesting the carriage of all first class mail by air and the establishment of a two-cent air mail postcard and a three-cent "airgram."

Private Flying

Impetus toward popularization of private flying is provided by the commission's suggestion that the Government should impose a minimum of regulation upon private flying to be determined sheerly by the needs of public safety alone. It urged the development of civil aircraft building and development of those qualities in aircraft which render them particularly suitable for private flying. The Department of Commerce is already engaged in this work.

Air touring would be given a substantial boost to make it in the future as popular as automobile touring in the commission's proposal to provide airports and glider sites adjacent to or within national parks. Early action on the location and building of a model airport at the nation's capital is also urged. The present airport at the capital is hardly a credit to the nation. Though close to the city, it is intersected by a motor road. A siren must be blown and traffic lights halt the stream of vehicles on this road when planes take off. The display value of a model airport could hardly be overemphasized.

Foreseeing a progressive increase in the relative importance of aircraft and an increasing degree of independence of action as their capacity for long-range flying improves, the report anticipates a need to revise the general organization of the national defense from time to time to take account of such changes. The immediate objective of air force development should be the fulfillment of the expansion programs recently presented by the war and navy departments which would give an increase of approximately 80 per cent in total strength above the present level.

Other Recommendations

Among the other major recommendations carried in the report are the following:

Assumption by the Federal Government of the cost of installing and part of the cost of maintaining lights and other aids to navigation at airports approved by the new Air Commerce Commission.

Further study by the Government departments interested in gliding as a means of training pilots and as an instrument of research.

Extension by the Government of all possible aid to exporters of commercial aircraft and other commercial aeronautical products in order that they may meet foreign competition on equal terms.

Encouragement of cross licensing of aircraft patents in order that they may be made broadly available to all builders of aircraft and that litigation may be avoided.

Measurement by government personnel of the speed and other performance figures for all new types of aircraft and their certification by the Government so that purchasers may know definitely what they are getting.

Transfer of the United States Weather Bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. A. D. H.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1693

By R. E. Ryan

Black 13 Pieces

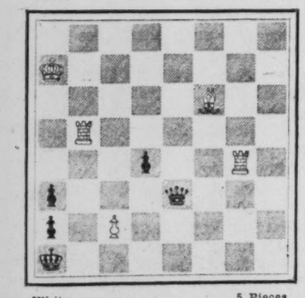
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1694

By W. Langstaff

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

These two problems were selected by solvers as the most interesting two- and three-movers in the October Social Chess Quarterly solving contest.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1691. B-Kt7

No. 1692. 1. R(K2)-K3 threat
2. R-KR3 mate
1. ——— K - R3, Kt - Kt4, P-Kt8(Kt), Q-R5
2. R-KR3ch
1. ——— Q-Kt4ch
2. R-B5ch
1. ——— Q-Kt6ch, Q-B4 or 5 ch
2. RxQch
1. ——— Q-K5ch
2. RxQ
1. ——— QxR
2. RxQ

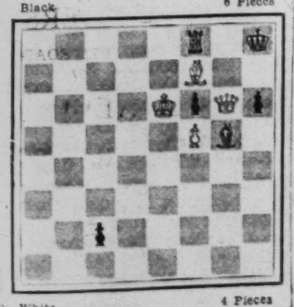
End-Game No. 237. White wins a piece: 1 KtxKt, QxKt; 2 Kt-Q3, Q-B4; 3 BxKt, BxB; 4 Q-K4!! If 3 . . . PxB; 4 Q-Kt4ch, K-R; 5 Q-R4, P-B4; 6 KtxB, Q-K4; 7 P-B5, PxP; 8 B-Kt5, which is equally unsatisfactory for Black.

End-Game

This is one of the January Social Chess Quarterly's "Chess Nuts." White mates in six. The latest feature to be added to this enterprising magazine is a problem tourney for boys. Those who wish a free specimen copy of the Social Chess Quarterly may have one by writing A. Firth, 4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, Eng., mentioning this column.

End-Game No. 238

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The American entries, Fine of New York, Dake of Oregon and H. Steiner of Los Angeles, tied for first in the recent Mexico City tournament, each with a score of 11-1. Fine lost to Dake, who lost to Steiner, who, in turn, lost to Fine. Next came the Mexican champion, Araiza, with 8-4.

According to latest information, the long-projected international tournament at Moscow will begin Feb. 15. Capablanca and Dr. Lasker are among the foreigners invited to compete.

The Wiener Schachzeitung has favored us with review copies of two recent pamphlets by its editor, A. Becker. The first is the first part of "Ein Jahrzehnt Meisterturniere" (Ten Years' Master Tournaments). It gives brief accounts of important tournaments from 1923 to 1926, together with 12 annotated games. It contains 20 pages, and lists for M—.75, or about 30 cents. The second is entitled "Schachkongress Bad Liebwerda, 1934," and contains most of the games played in the Bad Liebwerda (Czechoslovakia) tournament of last August, with abbreviated notes, together with the story of the chess congress, and a short history of the German Chess Association of Czechoslovakia, under whose auspices the congress was held. This pamphlet of 40 pages costs 1 mark, or about 40 cents! Imagine a tournament book for so little! Each of these pamphlets is well printed and competently edited. The publisher is the Wiener Schach-zeitung, Wien IV, Schaffergasse Nr. 13a.

This aggressive game is taken from the Bad Liebwerda book, together with the notes (translated). Boros is from Budapest; Blumich from Leipzig.

Sicilian Gambit

Boros White	Blumich Black	Boros White	Blumich Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 P-B4!	PxP(d)
2 P-QKt4	PxP	19 QKt-K4	K-K2
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	20 KtxP!!(e)	
4 P-K5	Kt-QB3		BxKt(f)
5 P-Q4	P-K3?(a)	21 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
6 PxP	BxPch	22 Q-B6ch	Kt-B2
7 P-QB3	B-K2	23 Kt-Kt5!	B-Q4
8 Q-Kt4	K-B	24 KtxKt	QxKt
9 P-R4	P-KR4	25 QxRch	K-K2
10 Q-B4	B-Q2	26 Q-R6	K-K3?(g)
11 Kt-B3	Kt-R4	27 KR-KKt3	R-KKt
12 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3	28 R-Kt5	P-B5(h)
13 Kt-Q2	Q-B2	29 RxKRP	Q-K2
14 R-KR3	P-B4	30 R-R4!	B-K5
15 B-R3	BxB	31 QxBP	K-Q4(i)
(6 RxB	P-KKt3(b)	32 P-K6ch	Resigns
(7 B-Kt5(c)	P-Kt3		

(a) Black refutes the Sicilian Gambit (or the Wing Gambit) with 5 . . . Q-Kt3!; 6 B-K3, B-B4!

(b) Upon 16 . . . K-K2, White would play 17 R-Kt3, followed by Kt-R3.

(c) This really threatens BxB, as naturally Black cannot capture the bishop.

(d) Better 18 . . . KtxP.

(e) Very fine.

(f) Or 20 : . . KxKt; 21 P-Q5ch, KxP; 22 Kt-B6ch.

(g) Correct was 26 . . . P-B5, when, despite the loss of the exchange, Black stands well.

(h) Otherwise 29 QR-KKt3.

(i) This loses at once. Upon other continuations, Boros had worked out the following variations: I. 31 . . . PxR; 32 QxB, and the White passed pawns win thus: 32 . . . R-Kt5; 33 P-Q5ch, K-B2; 34 Q-R7ch, K-B; 35 Q-R8ch, R-Kt; 36 QxP. II. 31 . . . B-B7; 32 R-R7!, QxR (or Q-B; 33 RxKt!, QxQ; 34 B-Q7 mate; or 32 . . . R-Kt2; 33 RxR, QxR; 34 RxKt, etc.); 33 Q-B6ch, K-Q4; 34 B-B6ch, KtxB; 35 Q-Q6ch, K-K5; 36 QxKtch, K-B4; 37 Q-B6ch, K-K5; 38 RxP, and wins. It is a pity that this gem did not rate a brilliancy prize.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Forests in Colorado Visited by 1,516,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado's national forests continued to attract increasing numbers of visitors during 1934, the annual report of Col. Allen S. Peck, regional forester, reveals. An increase of 250,000 persons over the previous year is announced. A total of 1,516,000 tourists used the forests in 1934, the report claims.

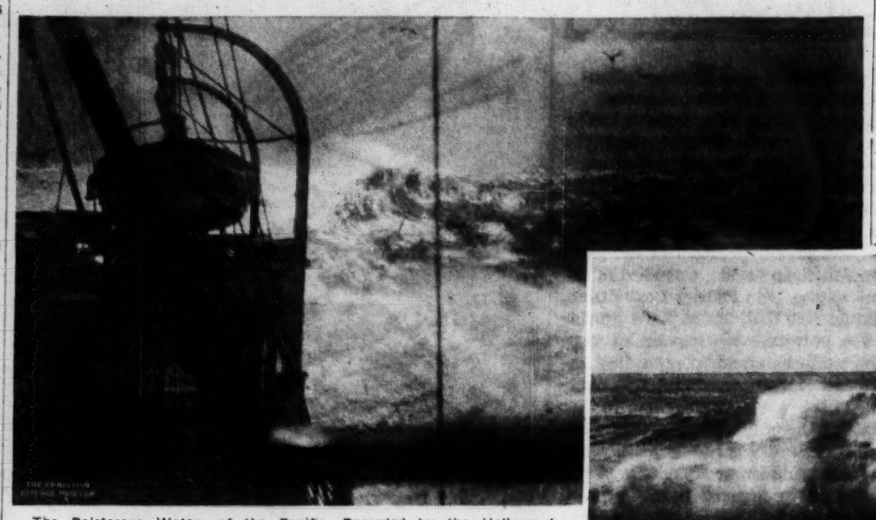
In addition, the report estimates that about 2,000,000 motorists drove through the forests during the year on business or pleasure trips. The forest showing the largest per cent of gain was the Pike National Forest near Colorado Springs.

Daily Features

[Tomorrow's great will recall the early hardships of riding to school in open cars.]

[A will recently probated was written in rhyme. So, after all, there is money in verse.]

Waves Are the Sea's Smiles and Shouts



The Boisterous Waters of the Pacific. Recorded by the Hollywood Monitor Camera Club.

The Pacific Rolls In With Curled Lip. Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Quotation for Today

LET us be content to work
To do the things we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Yucca Jim

Statesmen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I GOT a neighbor which thinks civilization is doomed. "The whole social fabric is rotten," he orates, "politics is putrid, revolution is inevitable." He asks plum tragic: "Where is the statesmen this country once boasted?"

Bless our hearts, now, just what is a statesman? Usual, you might say, he is a party which holds the notion that the welfare of the nation is more important than the welfare of his party—an' the advertisin' he gets is not so favorable as it might be as a result. His ideas is so advanced, too, that he is not recognized by the public until time proves him. Then his grandchildren goes up to the attic an' digs his crayon enlargement out of the dust to hang over the mantel, an' the historic society has the new state park named for him. There is always plenty of raw material on hand for statesmen. It sometimes takes an emergency to bring it out. Our country is not lost for want of leadership, nor is it tremblin' on the brink of ruin.—*Yucca Jim.*

VOCATIONS

Sassafras and Hickory

IN SOME localities, people like to drink a tea made from the bark of the sassafras bush, and boys make a neat sum of money each spring by offering the bark for sale at the homes in their town. These same boys peddle hickory bark and wood to be used in the smoking of meat, as this wood is thought to give the best flavor.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Enoch, the Son of Cain

THIS Enoch referred to in Genesis 4:17 should be carefully distinguished from a later personage of the same name whose father's name was Jared, and who is said to have "walked with God" (Gen. 5:22).

With regard to Enoch the son of Cain, we possess very little definite information. When Cain was forced to become a fugitive after he had slain his brother Abel, we are told that he "dwelt in the land of Nod, on the East of Eden," and it was there that Enoch was born to him. Moreover we read that when Cain built a city, he called it "Enoch" in honor of his son. In due course Enoch himself married and became the father of Irad; while we know him to have been a direct ancestor of that Lamech, who composed a brief song or poem, recorded in Genesis 4:23f.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LI

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS IN English, many French occupative names are derived from trades and crafts that have long become obsolete. The armorer, the arrow maker, the alabasteer, the almoner, and the pilcher have all passed into the shadows; and their descendants who are making airplanes and radio sets are too busy to remember them. But their names still live in the modern directories of America and Europe.

Thus in English we have *Fletcher* for the "arrow maker," and in French *Flèchier*; the English *Almoner* and the French *Laumonier*; the English *Forester* and the French *Verdier*; the English *Armour* (for "armorer") and the French *Larmurier*; the English *Arblaster* and *Alabaster*, and the French *Larbalestier*, the English *Pilcher* ("maker of fur cloaks for men"), and the French *Pellissier*.

The medieval craftsman had a sense of humor, but it was highly spiced with malice. Of this we have evidence in those wonderful cathedrals and abbeys built in those far-off days. This astringent humor found expression in the gross caricatures with which they decorated those beautiful buildings in the form of gargoyles. Another form in which this humor found an outlet was in finding libelous nicknames for neighbors.

The Children's Corner

Miss Toby Goes to the Fair

MISS TOBY was going to the fair—the fair of the Animal Rescue League—which was held every year in the ballroom of a big hotel. Miss Toby loved to go and planned to do so every year.

She loved to go because the fair was so bright and gay with beautiful things for sale, and so full of eager, happy people busily buying and selling; and, too, because she was very fond of animals and was glad to do anything to help them.

And so, now, Miss Toby was going to the Fair. She got out her useful shopping bag, and put into it her purse that held just four silver dimes. Two dimes would pay her carfare there and back, and the other two she would spend at the Fair. She might have put more money into her purse, but she had so many other uses for money that two dimes was all she felt she could spend at the Fair, and if she put any more in her purse she might be tempted to spend it.

"And then," said she, "other things would go without."

So Miss Toby put on her hat and coat and walked down three flights of stairs from her little attic flat into the street.

"I believe I'll walk there and back," said Miss Toby, "and then I shall be able to spend four dimes at the Fair instead of two." It was quite a distance, but the walking was good, and the air was crisp and cool, and presently Miss Toby arrived at the big hotel where the Fair was held.

She sat for a little while in the Lobby to rest and watch the people going in and out, and then she went in, too. How bright and gay it was! She walked around and up and down several times, looking at all the lovely things—books, aprons, candies, cakes, ornaments, jewelry.

Finally, Miss Toby found just the right things to buy—a package of wild-bird seed for one dime, and a package of fresh catnip leaves for another.

After walking round about and up and down several times more, Miss Toby at last decided to buy a brown, crusty loaf of homemade raisin bread, which cost just two dimes. Then her shopping was over.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Sat for a While

Miss Toby's bag was light in spite of her purchases, and her heart was light, too, so she enjoyed her walk home, and climbed up the three flights of stairs to her attic rooms almost without thinking about it.

Once there, Miss Toby took off her things, spread out her purchases on the kitchen table, and sat down to think things over. Her attic home was in a big city. The only wild birds around were little brown sparrows and some blue pigeons. What should she do with the package of wild-bird seed? She had no cat—of what use would the catnip be? She lived all alone, but how could she possibly use a whole loaf of brown, crusty, home-made raisin bread by herself? We must tell you in our next story about Miss Toby's visitor.

In Lighter Vein

For the Poor

A certain society group got all worked up over the idea of doing something for the poor. After much discussion they decided to have a charity ball. They would deduct all expenses from the proceeds and give the remainder to the poor.

In due course they had the ball, which was followed by a banquet, at which the committee made its report on the finances of the affair. After a merry dinner, the expense of which was taken from the receipts at the ball, those around the festive board were informed that a final accounting showed they had gone in the hole to the tune of $1.13.

One conscientious member seemed somewhat upset over the way things had turned out. Finally he got up and said:

"Really, you know, we should do something. I suggest we give three rousing cheers for the poor."—*Legion Monthly.*

Generous

A small man in the pit of a theater was trying in vain to see over the shoulder of the big man in the seat in front of him. Finally he tapped him on the shoulder.

"What's up?" asked the big man. "Can't you see anything?"

"I can't see a bit of the stage," said the other pathetically.

"All right," said the big man, "I'll tell you what to do. Keep an eye on me and laugh whenever I do."—*Answers.*

Aware

Tourist: "Hey, brother, did you know your lights are on?"

Hill Billy (driving a Model T): "Yeah, but they were on the ol' thing when I bought it."—*Capper's.*

Quite So

Geology Professor: "What kind of rock is this?"

Student: "Oh, I just take it for granite."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Is Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE trains at the holiday season were crowded with gay college students, trooping home for vacation. When the writer boarded a train at an up-state city, she found a seat behind a young woman who had beside her in a big wicker basket a baby girl.

When the baby became restive, the interested traveler, herself a grandmother, offered her services in putting her at ease. Yes, said the young mother, the baby was only six weeks old. She was on the way from her home in Minnesota to Boston, and had been on train and bus two days and two nights. When the baby cried at night, college boys had taken turns walking the aisle with her while the mother had her rest. The brakeman had taken charge of the milk bottle.

Just before the train reached Albany, one of the students came to ask if he might assist in the change to another train. Picking up the big basket containing the now placid baby, he started down the aisle. The last the onlooker saw of the young mother, she was hurrying after her volunteer nursemaid.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Everything we have is taxed—even our credulity and patience.

Atlanta Constitution: It's easy to be a radio humorist. You just use 400 words, interspersed with giggles, to tell an old 20-word joke.

San Francisco Chronicle: A bakery chain reports a third of its public still demanding unsliced bread. No land is utterly lost where such rugged individualism endures.

Life: The easiest way to put miles on a new car is to look for a parking space.

Humorist: The description, in a new novel, of the inner workings of a bank is absurdly exaggerated, according to a critic. The account, in fact, is overdrawn.

Boston Herald: Hereafter there will be no home-work for Los Angeles school children, but we haven't heard yet what Los Angeles mas and dads will do with their evenings from now on.

Border Cities Star: Leland Stanford professor says five hours' sleep and five hours' work are enough for anybody. This'd give you seven hours to find a place to park, and seven hours in which to remember where you parked.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fun Going and Coming*

By CARMACK

The more coasting I do the better I like it —
But I didn't get many invitations until today when Betty Ann let me pull her sled up the hill —
And now everybody wants me to ride with them —
So that I can pull their sleds up the hill, which suits me to a "T" —

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Grand Mystic Order*

By LE PELLEY

NOW THAT I'M IN THE CLUB, SUPPOSE YOU TELL ME THE NAME OF IT
THE GRAND MYSTIC ORDER OF DOODLEDUCKS
WHAT'S A DOODLEDUCK ?
A DOODLEDUCK IS A BIRD THAT CAN DO ANYTHING !! HE CAN WHISTLE YANKEE DOODLE WHILE HE'S FLYING UNDER WATER — OR IN OTHER WORDS NOTHING'S IMPOSSIBLE !
NOTHING EXCEPT MY BELIEVING THAT STORY ABOUT A DOODLEDUCK !
?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Security Against War

IF YOU live with the muzzle of a sixteen-inch gun sticking into your back yard, you begin to have serious thoughts about preventing war. That is the explanation, in brief, of the new European settlement proposed in London. Rome, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and London all rest—or writhe—under the prospect of a devastating bombardment from the air before war is even declared. The new speed of airplanes has pushed all these capitals within an hour or two of the air bases of possible enemies. They can count the minutes it would take to put something worse than a thousand "big berthas" above their very heads.

That is the background which has impelled this new plan for a Locarno of the air. One may question whether an agreement to attack the aggressor would save the nation first attacked from initial damage. But the prospect of joint retaliation might restrain an aggressor who sought advantage by surprise attack.

The plan put forward in London contemplates far more than an air pact. It is nothing less than an attempt to organize Europe for security against war. Its most notable feature is the recognition that war cannot be avoided merely by providing security for one or two countries; that security is the right of all.

It tacitly recognizes that Germany will gain arms equality either with or without permission and looks to obtaining Germany's voluntary agreement to a supervised equality. It further seeks to give Germany responsibilities as well as privileges by making her one of the guarantors against aggression and by drawing her back into the League of Nations concert. It is designed to ease British fears of air attack, and it seeks to give wider support to the arrangements recently concluded between France and Italy, and especially as touching Austria. Finally, it holds out to France the prospect of more active British support on the Continent, for it contemplates agreement between London and Paris even should the wider plans fail.

Of course, the big question is whether Germany will come into the arrangement. In several respects it offers her a new and "negotiated" position in Europe which is definitely better than that the allies foolishly sought to impose on her at Versailles. But Berlin may object that the recognition of arms equality is not explicit enough. Chancellor Hitler is faced with a momentous decision.

Perhaps it will be delayed until the British have talked directly with the Germans, as Lord Lothian has proposed. Or perhaps the French and Germans can get together. There has been a distinct movement in both countries lately looking toward direct settlements between them. There is danger in bringing in third parties, particularly if they appear not as conciliators but as allies of either France or Germany.

Lord Lothian reports Herr Hitler ready to sign nonaggression treaties with all Germany's neighbors similar to the Polish-German pact which has removed the dangerous Corridor question from the tinderbox for ten years at least. This attitude offers an unusual opportunity for success of the new proposals—if they are pursued in the right spirit.

The London plan is a more definite recognition of Germany's need of security than anything yet put forward. It carries on its face a far better attitude than exclusive agreements such as France has apparently made with Russia. But if the move to bring Germany into a concert of Europe is to succeed, it must be pressed only with manifest sincerity and frankness. European statesmanship will do well if it recognizes the need to conciliate rather than coerce Germany.

The truth is that no one in Europe wants war. No nation can tolerate the thought of it. The picture of bombing fleets hanging over the capitals only symbolizes the specter. Measures to obtain security must go beyond checking surprise air raids. And the specter will not really be banished until it is recognized that security against war means more than security against another nation. It must look ultimately to security against hate.

The "Londonderry Air"

IS THE "Londonderry Air" also to be numbered among those things that everybody knows, and knows wrongly? Recent investigations suggest that it is.

This famous tune, which is as familiar throughout the English-speaking world as "Auld Lang Syne" or the "Star-Spangled Banner," first appeared in 1855, when it was published by the musician Parry, who said that it had been given to him by a Miss Ross of Limavady, in Londonderry. Miss Ross stated that it was very old, but did not say where or how she discovered it.

Now comes along Miss Anne Gilchrist, distinguished authority on folk music, who maintains that the "Londonderry Air," in its present form, has several features most unusual in a folk tune. She suggests that Miss Ross mistakenly wrote it down in four-four instead of in three-four time, and that singers since her day have lengthened certain favored notes so that now the tune will not fit any known Irish meter.

If all this is correct, as it probably is, the "Londonderry Air" is in good company. To be widely known, and known inaccurately, may almost be said to be one of the hallmarks of fame. It is a distinction that befalls the very greatest. Everyone, for example, knows that Shakespeare wrote of "gilding the lily"; except of course, those who are aware that what he spoke of was "painting the lily." Is not "Tomorrow to fresh fields and pastures new" perhaps the best-known line in all Milton, except that it does not appear in Milton at all, since what the Puritan poet said was "woods"?

And, after all, will it really affect our singing of this delectable air to know that it originally was somewhat different? Gray accepted a printer's error for an improvement in his "Elegy." Whoever composed the "Londonderry Air" would probably acknowledge with gratitude the changes that have made it the thing it is today.

Where Is State Regulation?

FOR several years the stock answer of utility companies in the United States to proposals of federal regulation has been, "Why, we are already under rigid state regulation; why do you want to complicate matters with anything more?" Just how rigid or otherwise may be that regulation is a subject examined in a survey by the Federal Trade Commission.

Here are some significant findings:

Among the states, territories and possessions of the United States, eight jurisdictions do not include gas and electric companies in regulation of public utilities.

Twenty-five such jurisdictions permit one corporation to hold stock in others but exercise no control whatever over such holding companies.

Twenty-three jurisdictions exercise no regulation over the capitalization of assets by utility companies, with resultant effect in pressure for rates.

Efforts effectively to regulate rates have often become mired in conflicting theories over "fair value" of utility properties.

Doubtless state regulatory commissions have accomplished and are accomplishing salutary results in many jurisdictions and many instances. But over the nation as a whole the effectiveness of their work and of the legislation behind them is extremely moth-eaten and frayed around the edges. The reasons for these defects lie partly in the apathy of the public, but largely in the ability of utility lobbies, which have prated of the adequacy of state regulation at the same time they were hamstringing it.

This obstructionism has taken the form of seeking loose charters that would circumvent regulation, opposing needed powers or finances for regulatory commissions, and engaging sometimes in a small measure of interstate distribution, so that state jurisdiction might be evaded.

Not all companies, by any means, are chargeable with this attitude. Many have co-operated helpfully in the development of regulation that is at once sound and fair. But some more predatory and promotional organizations have smirched the reputation of the industry.

As a result, and because state regulation as now faultily practiced has proved inadequate, there has arisen a powerful demand for federal regulation at least of holding companies. It may well be that federal regulation will not prove a satisfactory method for adjusting utility problems that are essentially local in character. Even with some federal authority over interstate companies, capable intrastate regulation will be desirable.

But the need for regulation has been so fully proved that utility companies cannot longer play off a partly nonexistent state regulation against the demand for a more centralized authority. It behooves them now either to facilitate genuine state regulation or to admit the need for federal regulation, or preferably to help in a sound delineation of the machinery and functions for both.

Hugo Junkers

FROM the ladder of the skies, the earth appears a little thing. Looking down, Hugo Junkers could view it with certain perspective. For he, among Germany's premier aircraft designers, had done most to lift men's wings to their present heights—to lift their thoughts to things which aviation well may symbolize.

Dr. Junkers must be recorded as a technician. His "flying wing," his all-metal airplanes, his motors and his minor devices were meticulous rather than spectacular contributions to aeronautics. But to him, airplanes meant far more than swift units of transport, birds burdened with the express-commerce of the world. They surmounted boundary lines. They could teach men to think in larger terms than circumscriptions upon a map.

As much as any single individual he was, perhaps, responsible for the vast network which the German Luft-Hansa spread over the Continent in the years following the war. At one time ships of his design constituted nearly a third of Europe's aerial transports. And yet he thrilled to a more significant fact—once belligerent pilots co-operating in a task now become a routine work of peace.

It is the fashion to read international affairs in terms of difficulty and sudden concern. It takes perspective to grasp the importance, the vast significance of that harmony which enters quietly into daily affairs. Many men who mount the ladder of the skies have had vision beyond the limits of their technical tasks. And Hugo Junkers was one of these.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

War Profits and Conscription

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many citizens are being hoodwinked by the aura of virtue cloaking certain of the proposals to "take the profit out of war."

Few things would be as foolhardy and stupid as for American citizens to trade their birthright of freedom for a slight limitation on war profits. But the plans of the American Legion, embodied in the report of the War Policies Commission, would do just that. These plans provide for the universal conscription of man power while handsomely rewarding industry for supporting mobilization measures.

"Taking the profit out of war" to make war less expensive is hardly more virtuous than profiteering in death. If our purpose is to remove profit-incentive from war, we shall have to take the profit out of preparedness as well.

The plan for mobilization of man power of the War Department, the War Policies Commission, the American Legion and other groups favoring conscription should be given wide publicity. The public should know what is in store in the event of another war.

A War Department official, familiar with public relations work, recently told the writer that it would be foolish, tactically, to urge the adoption of conscription measures during peace time. "Every Communist and pacifist" would protest to his congressman. The resulting legislation would be so "emasculated" as to be useless. "Wait until the emergency arises," he advised, "then you can get anything you want."

DALE R. JOHNSON, Executive Secretary,
St. Louis Peace Action Committee
University City, Mo.

An English View of Films

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's "Wide Horizon" column Mr. Hobson writes on "An English View of Films." I think that Mr. Hobson has hit the nail on the head when he says, "It is not the subject a film deals with, but what it says about it, that determines its moral status." And more consideration by the producers, directors and actors of this fact would do a lot toward giving the public movies which they could really enjoy.

An intelligent public does not want sickly sentimental pictures with no art or reality to them. But a strong plot intelligently and artistically produced and acted will always pay. Plots of this type, if presented in a way to show the ugliness of crime and sin and the always bad end to which they lead, would cause one to be repulsed and not attracted thereby.

If the movie producers could understand that the majority of their public are intelligent, we would have better pictures and they would not be bothered or worried with censorship.

I do not believe that the public is divided into two classes: one class who want pollyanna subjects and those who want cheap, vulgar pictures. The majority want intelligent, artistic, real subjects, treated in an intelligent, artistic and real manner.

New Orleans, La. M. K. McINNIS

Looks as If His Ship Was Coming In at Last

PROPOSED EUROPEAN PACT:
INCLUDING U.K., LOCARNO ELIMINATION OF ARTICLE 2 OF VERSAILLES TREATY, REENTRY OF GERMANY INTO LEAGUE, AND MAINTENANCE OF AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE
FEAR
DISTRUST

Those Winter Nights

IT SEEMS as if almost every Hoosier, whether he finally settles down in Shanghai or Seattle, has at some period spent a while on a farm or in a small town. So that, when "the lamp-wick sputters, and the wind goes woo-oo!" it takes him back to a country kitchen, with a roaring hickory fire in the range.

Such a memory comes to me these nights, when the northwest wind sends snow flurries against the windows.

We used to get the chores done early: chickens fed and eggs gathered; wood-box filled to overflowing; a basket of shavings and chips for the morning's kindling; water bucket filled from the pump; snow swept from the paths, and then—supper.

* * *

On the side wall, near the stove, hung a coal oil lamp in its bracket, backed by a silvered reflector. Over the dining table the "hanging lamp," its shade gay with "hand-painted" blue iris, lighted up the red and white checked table cloth, and sent warm little splashes of rosy shadow over the white glass "hen and chickens" butter dish, the pewter "castor" with its jars of salt, pepper, vinegar, mustard, and horse-radish; and the crystal spoon-holder.

Sometimes the plates were turned upside down, and this meant there was a "surprise." Often it was just a piece of candy under each plate, or a small coin, and once in a while nothing at all, which truly was a surprise, and gave Dad much fun to pull a bag of sweets from his pocket, pretending he had forgotten them.

* * *

Usually there were biscuits—almost as big around as saucers, thick and golden, drawn piping hot from the oven. One broke them open, popped a pat of butter between the layers and put them back together for the butter to melt through. There was always a choice of "spreads"—perhaps blackberry jelly, apple butter, and new sorghum molasses.

After supper the dishes were soon washed and put away, and we all gathered about the table again for a quiet hour of reading, studying, sewing, meditating. There was always plenty to read—The Huntington Herald for local news; The Toledo Blade for general news; The Country Gentleman and The Farmer's Guide for special information; The Youth's Companion, Ladies' Home Journal, and Harper's for pleasure. In an hour or so Dad would lay down his paper and glance around the group. This was the signal we had all been waiting for—this meant that study could be put aside and games would begin!

Often Mother or Dad would ask that we have a song or two first, and with my sister at the organ, we all gathered around and sang—"My Old Kentucky Home," "Sweet Genevieve," "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Rock of Ages"—my sister's soprano and Dad's tenor soaring out above the rest.

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Then to the games. Sometimes it was "Authors," and even the youngest soon learned to attempt to call for "Thanatopsis," and to know that "A Psalm of Life" belonged in the Longfellow "book." The faces on those cards became the faces of familiar and well-loved friends, and those nightly games quickened "David Copperfield" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" with an interest they might not have had otherwise.

We all loved riddles, and it was quite a triumph to have a new riddle to propound to the family. From those days came that classic one which is still likely to start almost any group to counting on fingers!—"A room had four corners; there was a cat in each corner, three cats in front of each cat, and a cat on each cat's tail;—how many cats in the room?"

* * *

About that time Dad frequently inquired, "How about a little popcorn?"

Mother demurred mildly. "I think the kitchen fire is out."

But the boys ran to fix that, and soon corn was popping in the big iron skillet or the three-legged iron kettle, and the "little popcorn" developed into a big dishpanful, hot and buttery. Usually there were apples too, "Rambos," "Baldwins," and "Northern Spies," and at least one of us would coax Dad to scrape an apple for us. We could never seem to learn to do it as delicately and neatly as he did with his "penknife," giving us bites of the fluffy pulp, and leaving dainty little cups on either side of the core.

Suddenly it was bedtime; one of us was asked to bring "The Book," and Dad read to us for a few moments. Then, "All right, children. Good night, and pleasant dreams!"

* * *

Pleasant dreams, indeed!

H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Yardstick of Average Cost

By Frank L. Perrin

A VALUABLE and timely service has been rendered the people of the United States by the Electric Rate Survey of the Federal Power Commission. The findings of fact reported in the preliminary survey just sent to Congress and released to the public disclose a wider variation in the rates charged for electric power and light than was supposed possible even by those who have made a superficial study of the economic problem presented. There is indicated, it must be agreed, the necessity for a more uniform supervision and regulation of rates imposed by the producers and distributors of a commodity which may be generated in unlimited quantities and delivered to consumers at a cost which varies, actually, in no such degree as is indicated by the disparity in the charges for service rendered.

The survey, as yet incomplete, covers the rates paid for residential electric service in 191 cities of 50,000 population or more, embracing 49 per cent of all residential customers in the United States. Supplemental reports will cover all communities of 1000 population, or over, in each of the states. It is interesting to realize that the value of this survey will be appreciated as greatly by the proprietors of privately owned utilities as by consumers, commission members and state and national legislators. General agreement seems to have been reached that a thorough and entirely sane readjustment of rates and reappraisal of the rights and equities of both producers and consumers is assured. The more complete and detailed the information available the greater the assurance that no irremediable wrong will be done.

There is danger, at a time like this, of allowing the pendulum to swing too far in the direction away from a fair equilibrium. Vast sums of private capital have been invested in these utilities. While this is no more sacred than that otherwise invested, whether in lands or houses or railroads, many who have thus invested have, by some right, assumed that the certificate of convenience and necessity issuing from the regulatory authority has, at least inferentially, conveyed a continuing if not perpetual right.

But this same plea, far from specious, might as reasonably be sympathetically interposed in behalf of the investors in railway or street-car stocks, and perhaps not as convincingly in behalf of the fee-holders of properties abutting a public park or adjoining a city hall now found to be obsolescent. No city, east or west, north or south, could undertake to indemnify the investors in properties in what was deemed its liveliest business section or its most exclusive residential section a generation ago. Shifting populations, the march of progress, changing media of transport and improved devices in heating, ventilation and household equipment generally take their inevitable toll, now against brown-stone palaces of the '70's, and tomorrow, or next year, perhaps, against the more modern structures which were regarded as marvels of perfection at the turn of the century.

I believe it may be said for those comprising the great mass of patrons and consumers who have long remained powerless in the effort to compel a reasonable readjustment of utility rates that they have no desire to encourage destructive or confiscatory reprisals. The continued solvency and prosperity of the utilities assure continued efficient service. But they object to the application of the yardstick which measures the cost upon the basis of what the traffic will bear. This rule has been too long applied, as the inequalities disclosed by the commission's report so clearly indicate.

The report and findings do not come with a blare of trumpets. No threat is openly or inferentially made. It is sought at the moment, apparently, only to present the entire picture where it can be seen and studied as well by the investors in and managers of the utilities as by their patrons and the public generally. The course to be followed and the remedies to be proposed and applied will be determined, I imagine, by the attitude of the utilities themselves.

In many of the states, as is well known, the deliberations of regulatory commissions have been influenced, in large degree, by the attorneys and public relations representatives of the more powerful utilities. They have for some years carried on what they have chosen to call a campaign of education designed to implant a belief in the theory that public ownership and control of these utilities are impractical. They have, in the meantime, made it appear that even the effective public regulation of utilities is difficult, if not impossible. There is a growing suspicion that the latter is not true.

The Wide Horizon

Looking Forward—The Crucial Year

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

THERE have been many predictions since the war. Most of them have turned out to be wrong. The data on which they were based was insufficient, and they did not calculate aright the imponderable factor of human wisdom or folly. They simply took into account a number of material circumstances, which pointed in one direction, leaving out of account other material circumstances which pointed in the opposite direction and omitting entirely determining influences which could not be weighed in the balance.

So long as no dates were given, and precision was avoided, the prophets, political or economic, ran no great risks. They could not be pinned down. What was false today might be true tomorrow. Eventually, perhaps, the wheel would turn as they had anticipated. Generally, too, they were prudent enough to put plenty of "ifs" into their forecasts.

Yet, curiously enough, even the most prominent statesmen long ago selected 1935 as the crucial year. By crucial, they meant, of course, an exceptional year of crisis—a year which would settle the question of whether we are going toward peace or war, ruin or prosperity. "Crucial" became a fashionable word. Every year, every moment, is, in the primary sense of the word, "crucial," since it is a geometrical point formed by the intersection of lines. It always contains immense possibilities. But, in the accepted sense, "crucial" became an overworked word. We were warned that 1935 would supply decisive tests to our civilization.

* * *

There were various reasons for this choice. The peacemakers of Versailles mentioned a period of fifteen years, somewhat at random, after which a number of changes might take place. It was after fifteen years that the Rhineland was to be evacuated—though, happily, the date for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Germany was anticipated. The plebiscite on the Saar was fixed for 1935. If one cared to interpret the intentions, conscious or unconscious, of the peacemakers, it might not be difficult to show that for reparations, the first fifteen years were all that was seriously contemplated. Even for disarmament, after ten years, a revision of the agreement reached should take place; and it is fair to suppose that five years was regarded as necessary for the first measure of disarmament. Neither treaty has yet been signed. Will 1935 enable us to make a beginning?

Military calculations showed that in 1935 there would be what is called a shortage of "man power" which would reduce France's relative superiority. The classes which are annually conscripted would be particularly scanty, owing to the lowered natality during the war, in the next few years. These estimates were found alarming, and there is much talk of increasing the duration of military service in France, as has already been done in Czechoslovakia.

* * *

The events of the past year or two have seemed to lend some reason to the apprehension with which 1935 was approached. There were several occasions on which war was suspended, like the sword of Damocles, above our heads. Something like a scare spread throughout Europe. At the beginning of 1934 there was probably not a politician interested in international affairs who did not believe that preparations for a conflict were proceeding apace.

Above the desk of a friend of mine there is a card which expresses in popular language a simple philosophy: "Don't worry—it may never happen!" Bunyan, in his fable of the lions which growled terrifyingly, but, as they came into view, were seen to be chained, utters in his manner the same truism. Never have I known it to be manifested more strikingly in the diplomatic domain than this year; 1935, instead of opening as a year of almost inevitable disorder, appears as a year of hope.

Wherever I have gone in France, in the city and in the country, at the commencement of 1935, I have heard struck a far more optimistic note than for five years. I will not join the prophets who are now declaring that there must be rapid improvements in every sphere, any more than I joined them in their doleful prognostications. I do not know. But assuredly it is better to hear these cheerful asservations; and they are likely, in themselves, to influence for good the course of events in 1935.

* * *

Men are looking forward with much more courage than in 1934 to the future. Doubtless their reasons are not always convincing. Trade shows some signs of picking up. There has been a lull in the attacks on the Parliamentary institutions which had got out of gear. The Saar is, or we hope will soon be, ancient history. There are friendlier relations with Russia, with Great Britain, with Italy and, it is trusted, with Germany.

Who knows? 1935 may be the year in which the unrest, the fears, the passions of the post-war period will be finally dismissed, and with the return of confidence men will be able to pursue their lawful occupations with renewed faith. If it be so, I am sure the statesmen-prophets will be first to rejoice that their predictions have been falsified.